Tuesday, *June* 20. 1665.

At a Meeting of the Council of the Royal Society.

Ordered,

THat the Obſervations upon the Bills of *Mortality* by Mr. *John Graunt* be Printed by *John Martyn* and *James Alleſtry*, Printers to the *Royal Society*.

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Natural and *Political*

OBSERVATIONS

Mentioned in a following INDEX,

and made upon the

Bills of Mortality.

BY

Capt. *JOHN GRAUNT*,

Fellow of the *Royal Society*.

With reference to the *Government*, *Religion*, *Trade*, *Growth*, *Air*, *Diseases*, and the several Changes of the said CITY.

——*Non, ne ut miretur Turba, laboro,*
Contentus paucis Lectoribus.——

The Third EDITION,
much Enlarged.

LONDON,
Printed by *John Martyn*, and *James Allestry*,
Printers to the *Royal Society*, and are to be sold at the sign of the *Bell* in St. *Pauls* Church-yard.
MDCLXV.

TO THE
RIGHT HONOURABLE
JOHN Lord *ROBERTS*,
Baron of *Truro*, Lord *Privy Seal*, and one
of His Majesties most Honourable
Privy Council.

My Lord,

AS the favours I have received from your Lordship oblige me to present you with some token of my *gratitude*: so the especial Honour I have for your Lordship hath made me *sollicitous* in the choice of the *Present*. For, if I could have given your Lordship any choice *Excerptions* out of the *Greek* or *Latin* Learning, I should (according to our *English Proverb*) thereby but carry Coals to *New-*

castle, and but give your Lordship *Puddle-water*, who, by your own eminent *Knowledg* in those learned *Languages*, can drink out of the very *Fountains* your self.

Moreover, to present your Lordship with tedious *Narrations*, were but to speak my own *Ignorance* of the *Value*, which his Majesty, and the Publick, have of your Lordship's Time. And in brief, to offer any thing like what is already in other Books, were but to derogate from your Lordships learning, which the world knows to be universal, and unacquainted with few useful things contained in any of them.

Now having (I know not what accident) engaged my thoughts upon the *Bills of Mortality*, and so far succeeded therein, as to have reduced several great con-

confused *Volumes* into a few perspicuous *Tables*, and abridged such *Observations* as naturally flowed from them, into a few succinct *Paragraphs*, without any long Series of *multiloquious Deductions*, I have presumed to sacrifice these my small, but first publish'd, *Labours* unto your Lordship, as unto whose benign acceptance of some other of my *Papers*, even the birth of these is due; hoping (if I may without vanity say it) they may be of as much use to persons in your Lorships place, as they are of little or none to me, which is no more than the fairest *Diamonds* are to the *Journeymen Jueller* that works them, or the poor *Labourer* that first dig'd them from the Earth. For with all humble submission to your Lordship I conceive, That it doth not ill becom a *Peer*

of the Parliament, or *Member of his Majestie's Council*, to consider how few starve of the many that beg: That the irreligious *Proposals* of some, to multiply people by *Polygamy*, is withal irrational, and fruitless: That the troublesome seclusions in the *Plague-time* is not a remedy to be purchased at vast inconveniencies: That the greatest *Plagues* of the City are equally, and quickly repaired from the Country: That the wasting of *Males* by Wars and Colonies do not prejudice the due proportion between them and *Females*: That the opinions of *Plagues* accompanying the Entrance of *Kings*, is false, and seditious; That *London*, the *Metropolis* of *England*, is perhaps a Head too big for the Body, and possibly too strong: That this Head grows three times as fast as

the

the Body unto which it belongs; that is, It doubles its People in a third part of the time: That our *Parishes* are now grown madly disproportionable: That our *Temples* are not suitable to our *Religion*: That the *Trade*, & very *City of London* removes *Westward*: That the walled City is but a fifth of the whole Pyle: That the old Streets are unfit for the present frequency of *Coaches*: That the passage of *Ludgate* is a throat too streight for the Body: That the fighting men about *London* are able to make three as great Armies as can be of use in this *Island*: That the number of Heads is such, as hath certainly much deceived some of our *Senatours* in their appointments of *Poll-money*, &c. Now, although your Lordship's most excellent Discourses have well informed me,

nie, That your Lordship is no stranger to these *Positions*; yet because I knew not, that your Lordship had ever deduced them from the *Bills of Mortality*, I hoped it might not be ungrateful to your Lordship, to see unto how much profit that one Talent might be improved, besides the many curiosities concerning the waxing and waning of Diseases, the relation between *healthful* and *fruitful Seasons*, the difference between the City and the Country *Air*, &c. All which being new, to the best of my knowledge, and the whole Pamphlet not two hours reading, I did make bold to trouble your Lordship with a perusal of it, and by this humble Dedication of it, let your Lordship and the world see the Wisdom of our City,

in

in appointing and keeping these Accompts, and with how much affection and success, I am,

My Lord,

Birchen-lane,
25 *January*
166$\frac{9}{0}$.

Your Lordships most obedient,

and most faithful Servant,

JOHN GRAUNT.

To the Honourable

Sr *Robert Moray*, Knight,

One of His Majestie's Privy Council for His Kingdom of *Scotland*, and *President* of the Royal Society of *Philosophers* meeting at *Gresham-College*, and to the rest of that honourable Society.

THE *Observations which* I *happened to make* (*for* I *designed them not*) *upon the* Bills of Mortality *have faln out to be both* Political *and* Natural, *some concerning* Trade *and* Government, *others concerning the* Air,

Air, Countries, Seaſons, Fruitfulneſs, Health, Diſeaſes, Longevity, *and the proportions between the* Sex *and* Ages *of Mankind. All which (becauſe Sir* Francis Bacon *reckons his Diſcourſes of* Life *and* Death *to be* Natural Hiſtory; *and becauſe I underſtand your ſelves are alſo appointing means, how to meaſure the Degrees of Heat, Wetneſs, and Windineſs in the ſeveral Parts of His Majeſtie's Dominions) I am humbly bold to think* Natural Hiſtory *alſo, and conſequently that I am obliged to caſt in this ſmall* Mite *into your great* Treaſury *of that kind.*

His Majeſty being not only by antient Right ſupreamly concerned in matters of Government *and* Trade, *but alſo by happy accident* Prince of Philoſophers, *and of* Phyſico-Mathematical *Learning, not called ſo by Flatterers and Paraſites, but*

but really so, as well by his own personal Abilities, as Affection concerning those matters; upon which account I should have humbly dedicated both sorts of my Observations *unto His most Sacred Majesty: but, to be short, I knew neither my Work nor my Person fit to bear His Name, nor to deserve His Patronage. Nevertheless, as I have presumed to present this* Pamphlet, *so far as it relates to* Government *and* Trade, *to one of His Majestie's Peers, and eminent Ministers of State: so I do desire your leave to present the same unto You also, as it relates to* Natural History, *and as it depends upon the* Mathematicks *of my Shop-Arithmetick. For You are not only His Majestie's Privy Council for* Philosophy, *but also His Great Council. You are the three Estates, viz. the* Mathematical, Mechanical,

and

and Phyfical. *You are his Parliament of* Nature; *and it is no leſs diſparagement to the meaneſt of your number, to ſay there may be Commoners as well as Peers in* Philoſophy *amongſt you. For my own part, I count it happineſs enough to my ſelf, that there is ſuch a Council of* Nature, *as your* Society *is, in Being; and I do with as much earneſtneſs inquire after your* Expeditions *againſt the Impediments of* Science, *as to know what* Armies *and* Navies *the ſeveral* Princes *of the World are ſetting forth. I concern my ſelf as much to know who are Curatours of this or the other Experiments, as to know who are* Mareſchals *of* France, *or* Chancellor *of* Sweden. *I am as well pleaſed to hear you are ſatisfied in a luciferous Experiment, as that a breach hath been made in the Enemie's Works. and*

your

your ingenious arguings immediately from sense, and fact, are as pleasant to me as the noise of victorious Guns and Trumpets.

Moreover, as I contend for the Decent Rights and Ceremonies of the Church, *so I also contend against the envious* Schismaticks *of your* Society (*who think you do nothing unless you presently transmute Metals, make Butter and Cheese without Milk; and (as their own* Ballad *hath it) make Leather without Hides) by asserting the usefulness of even all your preparatory and luciferous Experiments, being not the Ceremonies, but the substance and principles of useful Arts. For, I find in* Trade *the want of an universal measure, and have heard Musicians wrangle about the just and uniform keeping of time in their Consorts,*

and

and therefore cannot with patience hear, that your Labours about Vibrations, *eminently conducing to both, should be slighted, nor your* Pendula *called* Swing-swangs *with scorn. Nor can I better endure, that your Exercitations about* Air *should be termed fit employment only for* Airy Fancies, *and not adequate Tasks for the most solid and piercing heads. This is my Opinion concerning you: and although I am none of your number, nor have the least ambition to be so, otherwise than to become able for your service, and worthy of your Trust; yet I am covetous to have the right of being represented by you: to which end I desire, that this little* Exhibition *of mine may be looked upon as a* Free-holder's *Vote for the chooſing of* Knights *and* Burgesses *to sit in the Parliament of* Nature, *meaning thereby,*

that as the Parliament owns a Free-holder, *though he hath but fourty shillings a year, to be one of them; so in the same manner and degree, I also desire to be owned as one of you, and that no longer than I continue a faithful Friend and Servant of your Designs and Persons.*

J. G.

AN

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THE PREFACE.

HAving been born, and bred in the City of *London*, and having always observed, that most of them, who constantly took in the weekly Bills of *Mortality*, made little other use of them, than to look at the foot, how the *Burials* increased, or decreased; and, among the *Casualties*, what had happened rare, and extraordinary in the week current: so as they might take the same as a *Text* to talk upon in the next

Company; and withal, in the *Plague-time*, how the *Sickness* increased, or decreased, that so the *Rich* might judg of the necessity of their removal, and *Trades-men* might conjecture what doings they were like to have in their respective dealings:

2. Now, I thought that the Wisdom of our City had certainly designed the laudable practice of taking, and distributing these Accompts, for other, and greater uses, than those above-mentioned, or at least, that some other uses might be made of them: and thereupon I casting mine Eye upon so many of the General *Bills*, as next came to hand, I found encouragement from them, to look out all the *Bills* I could, and (to be short) to furnish my self with as much matter of that kind, even

as

as the Hall of the *Parish-Clarks* could afford me; the which when I had reduced into Tables (the Copies whereof are here inserted) so as to have a view of the whole together, in order to the more ready comparing of one *Year*, *Season*, *Parish*, or other *Division* of the City, with another, in respect of all the *Burials*, and *Christnings*, and of all the *Diseases*, and *Casualties*, happening in each of them respectively; I did then begin not onely to examine the Conceits, Opinions, and Conjectures, which upon view of a few scattered *Bills* I had taken up; but did also admit new ones, as I found reason, and occasion from my *Tables*.

3. Moreover, finding some *Truths*, and not commonly-believed Opinions, to arise from my Meditations up-

on these neglected *Papers*, I proceeded further, to consider what benefit the knowledg of the same would bring to the World; that I might not engage my self in idle, and useless Speculations: but, (like those Noble *Virtuosi* of *Gresham-College*, who reduce their subtile Disquisitions upon *Nature* into downright Mechanical uses) present the World with some real Fruit from those ayrie Blossoms.

4. How far I have succeeded in the Premisses, I now offer to the World's censure. Who, I hope, will not expect from me, not professing Letters, things demonstrated with the same certainty, wherewith Learned men determine in their *Scholes*; but will take it well, that I should offer at a new thing, and could forbear presuming to med-

dle

dle where any of the Learned Pens have ever touched before, and that I have taken the pains, and been at the charge of setting out those *Tables*, whereby all men may both correct my *Positions*, and raise others of their own. For herein I have, like a silly Schole-boy, coming to say my Lesson to the World (that Peevish, and Tetchie Master) brought a bundle of Rods, wherewith to be whip'd for every mistake I have committed.

Chap. I.

Of the Bills of Mortality, their beginning, and progress.

THe first of the continued weekly *Bills* of *Mortality* extant at the *Parish-Clerks Hall*, begins the twenty

ninth of *December* 1603, being the first year of King *James* his Reign; since when a weekly Accompt hath been kept there of *Burials* and *Christnings*. It is true, There were *Bills* before, *viz.* for the years 1592, -93, -94: but so interrupted since, that I could not depend upon the sufficiency of them, rather relying upon those Accompts, which have been kept since in order, as to all the uses I shall make of them.

2. I believe, that the rise of keeping these Accompts was taken from the *Plague*: for the said *Bills* (for ought appears) first began in the said year 1592, being a time of great *Mortality*; and, after some dis-use, were resumed again in the year 1603, after the great *Plague* then happening likewise.

3. These *Bills* were Printed, and published,

published, not only every week on *Thursdays*, but also a general Accompt of the whole Year was given in upon the *Thursday* before *Christmas*-day: which said general Accompts have been presented in the several manners following, *viz.* from the Year 1603, to the Year 1624, *inclusive*, according to the Pattern here inserted.

1623. 1624.

The general *Bill* for the whole Year, of all the *Burials*, and *Christnings*, as well within the City of *London*, and the Liberties thereof, as in the Nine out-Parishes adjoyning to the City, with the *Pest-house* belonging to the same: from *Thursday* the 18th of *December* 1623 to *Thursday* the 16th of *December* 1624. according to the Report made

to the King's most Excellent Majesty by the Company of the Parish-Clerks of *London*.

BUried this Year in the fourscore and seventeen Parishes of *London* within the Walls,	3386.
Whereof, of the Plague.	1.
Buried this Year in the sixteen Parishes of *London*, and the *Pest-house*, being within the Liberties, and without the walls,	5924.
Whereof, of the Plague,	5.
The whole summ of all the Burials in *London*, and the Liberties thereof, is this Year,	9310.
Whereof, of the Plague,	6.
Buried of the Plague without the Liberties, in *Middlesex*, and *Surrey* this whole Year,	0
Christened in *London*, and the Liberties thereof, this Year,	6368.
Buried this Year in the Nine out-Parishes, adjoyning to *London*, and out of the Freedom,	2900.
Whereof, of the Plague.	5.
The Total of all the Burials in the places aforesaid is	12210
Whereof, of the Plague,	11.
Christened in all the aforesaid places this Year,	8399.
Parishes clear of the Plague,	116.
Parishes, that have been Infected this Year,	6

4. In the Year 1625 every Parish was particularized, as in this following *Bill*: where note, That this next year of Plague caused the Augmentation, and Correction of the *Bills*; as the

the former year of Plague did the very being of them.

1624. 1625.

A general, or great Bill for this Year, of the whole number of Burials, which have been buried of all Diſeaſes, and alſo of the *Plague* in every Pariſh within the City of *London*, and the Liberties thereof; as alſo in the nine out-Pariſhes adjoyning to the ſaid City; with the Peſt-houſe belonging to the ſame: from *Thurſday* the 16th. day of *December*, 1624. to *Thurſday* the 15th. day of *December*, 1625. according to the Report made to the King's moſt Excellent Majeſty by the Company of Pariſh-Clerks of *London*.

LONDON.	Bur.	Plag.
Albanes in Woodſtreet	18	8
Alhallows Barking	397	263

Alhallows

LONDON.	Fo.	Pla.
Alhallows Breadstreet	34	14
Alhallows the Great	443	302
Alhallows Hony-lane	18	8
Alhallows the less	259	205
Alhallows in Lombardstreet	86	44
Alhallows Stainings	183	138
Alhallows the Wall	301	165
Alphage Cripple gate	216	190
Andrew Hubbard	146	101
Andrews Undershaft	219	149
Andrews by Wardrobe	213	191
Anns at Aldersgate	196	128
Anns Black-Friers	336	15
Antholins Parish	62	31
Austins Parish	18	40
Bartholomew at the Exchange	52	24
Bennet Fink	1	357
Bennets Grace-Church	48	14
Bennet at Pauls Wharf	218	131
Benpets Shearhog	24	8
Botolphs Billings-gate	199	66
Christs-Church Parish	611	371
Christophers Parish	10	18
Clements by Eastcheap	87	72
Dionys Back-Church	59	39
Dunstans in the East	335	225
Edmunds Lumbardstreet	118	49
Ethelborow in Bishops-gate	205	101
St. Fathis	39	145
St. Fosters in Foster-lane	149	102
Gabriel Fen-Church	71	54
Georges Botolphs-lane	30	19
Gregories by Pauls	395	196
Hellens in Bishops-gate street	136	71
James by Garlick-hith	180	109
John Baptist	122	79
John Evangelist	7	0
John Zacharies	143	97
James Dukes-place	310	154
Katherine Colemanstreet	26	175

LONDON,	Bur.	Pleg.
Katherine Cree-Church	886	373
Lawrence in the Jewrie	91	55
Lawrence Pountney	206	127
Leonards Eastcheap	55	36
Leonards Fosterlane	292	209
Magnus Parish by the Bridge	137	85
Margarets Lothbury	114	64
Margarets Moses	37	25
Margarets new Fishstreet	123	82
Margarets Pattons	77	50
Mary Ab-Church	98	58
Mary Aldermanbury	126	79
Mary Aldermary	92	54
Mary le Bow	35	19
Mary Bothaw	22	14
Mary Coal-Church	26	11
Mary at the Hill	152	84
Mary Mounthaw	76	58
Mary Sommerset	270	192
Mary Stainings	70	44
Mary Woolchurch	58	35
Mary Woolnoth	82	50
Martins Ironmonger-lane	25	18
Martins at Ludgate	254	164
Martins Orgars	88	47
Martins Outwich	60	30
Martins in the Vintry	339	208
Matthew Friday-street	24	11
Maudlins in Milk-street	401	23
Maudlins Old-fish-street	225	142
Michael Bassishaw	199	139
Michael Corn-Hill	159	79
Michael Crooked-lane	144	91
Michael Queen-hith	215	157
Michael in the Quern	53	30
Michael in the Royal	111	61
Michael in Wood-street	189	68
Mildreds Bred-street	60	44
Mildreds Poultrey	94	45
Nicholas Acons	33	13

Nicholas

LONDON,	Bur.	Plag.
Nicholas Coal-Abby	87	67
Nicholas Olaves	70	43
Olaves in Hart-ſtreet	266	195
Olaves in the Jewry	43	25
Olaves in Silver-ſtreet	174	103
Pancras by Soper-lane	17	8
Peters in Cheap	68	44
Peters in Corn-hill	318	78
Peters at Pauls Wharf	97	68
Peters Poor in Broad ſtreet	52	27
Stevens in Coalman ſtreet	506	330
Stevens in Walbrook	35	13
Swithins at London-ſtone	99	60
Thomas Apoſtles	141	107
Trinity Pariſh	148	87
1 *Buried within the 97 Pariſhes within the Walls, of all Di-*		
2 *ſeaſes,*	14340	
3 *Whereof, of the Plague,*	9197	
Andrews in Holborn	2190	1636
Bartholmew the Great	516	360
Bartholmew the Leſs	111	65
Brides Pariſh	1481	1031
Botolph Algate	3573	1653
Bridewel Precinct	213	152
Botolphs Biſhops-gate	2334	714
Botolphs Alders-gate	578	307
Dunſtanes the Weſt	860	642
Georges Southwark	1608	912
Giles Cripplegate	3988	2338
Olaves in Southwark	3689	2609
Saviours in Southwark	2746	1671
Sepulchres Pariſh	3415	2410
Thomas in Southwark	335	277
Trinity in the Minories	131	87
At the Peſt-houſe	194	189
Buried in the 16 Pariſhes without the Walls, ſtanding part within the Liberties, and part without, in Middleſex, and Surrey, and at the Peſt-houſe.	26972	
Whereof, of the Plague,	17153	

Buried

Buried in the nine out-Parishes.

Clements Temple-bar	1284	755
Giles in the Fields	1333	917
James at Clarken-well	1191	905
Katherins by the Tower	998	744
Leonards in Shoreditch	1995	1407
Martins in the Fields	1470	973
Mary White chapel	3305	2272
Magdalens Bermondsey	1127	889
Savoy Parish	250	176
Buried in the nine out Parishes, in Middlesex, and Surrey,	12953	
Whereof, of the Plague,	9067	

The Total of all the Burials of all Diseases, within the Walls, without the Walls, in the Liberties, in Middlesex, and Surrey: with the nine Out-Parishes, and the Pest house.	54265
Whereof, Buried of the Plague, this present year, is	35417
Christnings this present year, is	6983
Parishes clear this year, is	1
Parishes infected this year, is	121

5. In the Year 1626, the City of *Westminster*, in imitation of *London*, was inserted. The gross accompt of the *Burials*, and *Christenings*, with distinction of the *Plague* being onely taken notice of therein; the fifth, or last Canton, or Lined-space, of the said Bill, being varyed into the form following, *viz.*

In

In *Westminster* this Year { *Buried* ---471 / *Plague*-----13 / *Christnings* 361

6. In the Year 1629, an accompt of the *Diseases*, and *Casualties*, whereof any dyed, together with the distinction of *Males* and *Females*, making the sixth Canton of the Bill, was added in manner following.

The Canton of Casualties, *and of the Bill for the Year* 1632, *being of the same form with that of* 1629.

The Diseases, and Casualties this Year being 1632.

Abortive, and Stilborn	415
Affrighted	1
Aged	628
Ague	43
Apoplex, and Megrom	17
Bit with a mad dog	1
Bleeding	3
Bloody flux, scowring, and flux	348

Bruised

Bruſed, Iſſues, ſores, and ulcers,	28
Burnt, and Scalded	5
Burſt, and Rupture	9
Cancer, and Wolf	10
Canker	1
Childbed	171
Chriſomes, and Infants	2168
Cold, and Cough	55
Colick, Stone, and Strangury	56
Conſumption	1797
Convulſion	241
Cut of the Stone	5
Dead in the ſtreet, and ſtarved	6
Dropſie, and Swelling	167
Drowned	4
Executed, and preſt to death	38
Falling Sickneſs	17
Fever	1108
Fiſtula	13
Flocks, and ſmall Pox	531
French Pox	12
Gangrene	5
Gout	4
Grief	11
Jaundies	42
Jaw-falſe	78
Impoſtume	44
Kill'd by ſeveral accidents	8
King's Evil	38
Lethargie	2
Livergrown	87
Lunatique	3
Made away themſelves	15
Meaſles	80
Murthered	7
Over-laid, and ſtarted at nurſe	7
Palſie	25
Piles	1
Plague	8

Planet	13
Pleuriſie, and Spleen	36
Purples, and ſpotted Fever	38
Quinſie	7
Riſing of the Lights	98
Sciatica	1
Scurvy, and Itch	9
Suddenly	62
Surfet	86
Swine Pox	6
Teeth	470
Thruſh, and Sore-mouth	40
Tympany	13
Tiſſick	34
Vomiting	1
Worms	27

Chriſtened	Males 4994	Parifh	Males 4932	Whereof,
	Females 4590		Females 4603	of the
	In all 9584		In all 9535	Plague 8

Increaſed in the Burials in the 122 Pariſhes, and at the Peſt-houſe this year, 993

Decreaſed of the Plague in the 122 Pariſhes, and at the Peſt-houſe this year, 662

7. In the year 1636, the Accompt of the *Burials*, and *Chriſtnings*, in the Pariſhes of *Iſlington*, *Lambeth*, *Stepney*, *Newington*, *Hackney*, and *Redriff*, were added in the manner following, making a ſeventh Canton, *viz.*

In

St Margarets Westminster	Christned	440
	Buried	890
	Plague	0
Islington	Christned	36
	Buried	113
	Plague	0
Lambeth	Christned	132
	Buried	200
	Plague	
Stepney	Christned	892
	Buried	1486
	Plague	
Newington	Christned	99
	Buried	181
	Plague	0
Hackney	Christned	30
	Buried	91
	Plague	0
Redriff	Christned	16
	Buried	48
	Plague	0

The total of all the Burials in the seven last Parishes this Year -- 2958

Whereof of the Plague ---- 0

The total of all the Christnings -- 1645

8. *Covent-Garden* being made a Parish, the nine out-Parishes were called the ten out-Parishes, the which in former years were but eight.

9. In the year 1660. the last-mentioned ten Parishes, with *Westminster*, *Islington*, *Lambeth*, *Stepney*, *Newington*, *Hackney*, and *Redriff*, are entred under two Divisions, *viz.* the one containing the twelve Parishes lying in *Middlesex*, and *Surrey*, and the other the five Parishes within the City, and Liberties of *Westminster*, viz. St. *Clement-Dane's*, St. *Paul's-Covent-Garden*, St. *Martin's* in the *Fields*, St. *Mary-Savoy*, and St. *Margaret's-Westminster*.

10. We have hitherto described the several steps, whereby the *Bills* of *Mortality* are come up to their present state; we come next to shew how they are

are made, and compoſed, which is in this manner, *viz.* When any one dies, then, either by tolling, or ringing of a Bell, or by beſpeaking of a Grave of the *Sexton*, the ſame is known to the *Searchers*, correſponding with the ſaid *Sexton*.

11. The *Searchers* hereupon (who are antient Matrons, ſworn to their Office) repair to the place, where the dead Corps lies, and by view of the ſame, and by other enquiries, they examine by what *Diſeaſe* or *Caſualty* the Corps died. Hereupon they make their Report to the *Pariſh-Clerk*, and he, every *Tueſday*-night, carries in an Accompt of all the *Burials*, & *Chriſtnings*, happening that Week, to the *Clerk* of the *Hall*. On *Wedneſday* the general Accompt is made up, and printed, and on *Thurſday* publi-

shed, & dispersed to the several Families, who will pay four Shillings *per Annum* for them.

12. *Memorandum*, That although the general yearly *Bills* have been set out in the several varieties afore-mentioned, yet the Original Entries in the *Hall-books* were as exact in the very first year as to all particulars, as now; and the specifying of *Casualties*, and *Diseases*, was probably more.

Chap. II.

General Observations upon the Casualties.

IN my Discourses upon these *Bills* I shall first speak of the *Casualties*, then give my Observations with reference to the *Places* and *Parishes* comprehended

ded in the *Bills*; and next of the *Years*, and *Seasons*.

1. There seems to be good reason, why the *Magistrate* should himself take notice of the numbers of *Burials*, and *Christnings*, viz. to see, whether the City encrease or decrease in people; whether it increase proportionably with the rest of the Nation; whether it be grown big enough, or too big, *&c.* But why the same should be made known to the people, otherwise then to please them as with a curiosity, I see not.

2. Nor could I ever yet learn (from the many I have asked, and those not of the least *Sagacity*) to what purpose the distinction between *Males* and *Females* is inserted, or at all taken notice of? or why that of *Marriages* was not equally given in? Nor is it obvious to

every body, why the Accompt of *Casualties* (whereof we are now speaking) is made? The reason, which seems most obvious for this later, is, That the state of health in the City may at all times appear.

3. Now it may be Objected, That the same depends most upon the Accompts of *Epidemical Diseases*, and upon the chief of them all, the *Plague*; wherefore the mention of the rest seems only matter of curiosity.

4. But to this we answer, That the knowledg even of the numbers, which die of the *Plague*, is not sufficiently deduced from the meer Report of the *Searchers*, which only the Bills afford; but from other Ratiocinations, and comparings of the *Plague* with some other *Casualties*.

5. For

5. For we shall make it probable, that in the Years of *Plague* a quarter-part more dies of that *Disease than* are set down; the same we shall also prove by other *Casualties*. Wherefore, if it be necessary to impart to the world a good Accompt of some few *Casualties*, which since it cannot well be done without giving an Accompt of them all, then is our common practice of so doing very apt, and rational.

6. Now, to make these Corrections upon the perhaps ignorant, & careless *Searchers* Reports, I considered first of what Authority they were of themselves, that is, whether any credit at all were to be given to their Distinguishments: and finding that many of the *Casualties* were but matter of sense, as whether a Child were *Abortive* or *Stil-*

born; whether men were *Aged*, that is to say, above sixty yeers old, or thereabouts, when they died, without any curious determination; whether such *Aged* persons died purely of *Age*, as for that the *Innate heat* was quite extinct, or the *Radical moisture* quite dried up (for I have heard some Candid *Physicians* complain of the darkness, which themselves were in hereupon) I say, that these Distinguishments being but matter of sense, I concluded the *Searchers* Report might be sufficient in the Case.

7. As for *Consumptions*, if the *Searchers* do but truly Report (as they may) whether the dead Corps were very lean, & worn away, it matters not to many of our purposes, whether the Disease were exactly the same, as *Physicians* define it in their Books. Moreover, In case a man

of

of seventy five years old died of a *Cough* (of which had he been free, he might have possibly lived to ninety) I esteem it little errour (as to many of our purposes) if this Person be in the Table of *Casualties*, reckoned among the *Aged*, & not placed under the Title of *Coughs*.

8. In the matters of *Infants* I would desire but to know clearly, what the *Searchers* mean by *Infants*, , as whether Children that cannot speak, as the word *Infant* seems to signifie, or Children under two or three years old; although I should not be satisfied, whether the *Infant* died of *Wind*, or of *Teeth*, or of the *Convulsion*, &c. or were choaked with *Phlegm*, or else of *Teeth*, *Convulsion*, and *Scowring*, apart, or together, which, they say, do often cause one another; for, I say, it is somewhat to know how many

die

die usually before they can speak, or how many live past any assigned number of years.

9. I say, it is enough, if we know from the *Searchers* but the most predominant Symptoms; as that one died of the *Head-Ach*, who was sorely tormented with it, though the *Physicians* were of Opinion, that the Disease was in the *Stomach*. Again, if one died *suddenly*, the matter is not great, whether it be reported in the Bills, *Suddenly*, *Apoplexy*, or *Planet-strucken*, &c.

10. To conclude, In many of these Cases the *Searchers* are able to report the Opinion of the *Physician*, who was with the Patient, as they receive the same from the Friends of the Defunct: and in very many Cases, such as *Drowning*, *Scalding*, *Bleeding*, *Vomiting*, *making-away*

away themſelves, *Lunatiques*, *Sores*, *Small-Pox*, &c. their own ſenſes are ſufficient; and the generality of the World are able pretty well to diſtinguiſh the *Gout*, *Stone*, *Dropſie*, *Falling-ſickneſs*, *Palſie*, *Agues*, *Pleuriſy*, *Rickets*, one from another.

11. But now as for thoſe Caſualties, which are apteſt to be confounded, and miſtaken, I ſhall in the enſuing Diſcourſe preſume to touch upon them ſo far, as the Learning of theſe Bills have enabled me.

12. Having premiſed theſe general Advertiſements, our firſt Obſervation upon the *Caſualties* ſhall be, That in twenty Years there dying of all Diſeaſes and *Caſualties*, 229,250, that 71124 died of the *Thruſh*, *Convulſion*, *Rickets*, *Teeth*, and *Worms*; and as *Abortives*, *Chryſomes*, *Infants*, *Liver-grown*, and *Over-laid*; that

that is to say, that about $\frac{1}{3}$ of the whole died of those Diseases, which we ghess did all light upon Children under four or five Years old.

13. There died also of the *Small-Pox*, *Swine-Pox*, and *Measles*, and of *Worms* without *Convulsions*, 12210. of which number we suppose likewise, that about $\frac{1}{3}$ might be Children under six Years old. Now, if we consider that sixteen of the said 229250 died of that extraordinary and grand *Casualty*, the *Plague*, we shall find that about thirty six *per Centum* of all quick conceptions died before six Years old.

14. The second Observation is, That of the said 229250 dying of all Diseases, there died of *acute* Diseases (the *Plague* excepted) but about 50000, or $\frac{2}{9}$ parts. The which proportion doth

give

give a measure of the State, and Disposition of this *Climate*, & *Air*, as to health; these *acute* and *Epidemical* Diseases happening suddenly, and vehemently, upon the like corruptions, and alterations in the *Air*.

15. The third Observation is, That of the said 229250 about seventy died of *Chronical* Diseases, which shews (as I conceive) the State and Disposition of the Country (including as well its *Food* as *Air*) in reference to health, or rather to *longævity*: for as the proportion of *acute* and *Epidemical* Diseases shews the aptness of the *Air* to sudden and vehement Impressions; so the *Chronical* Diseases shew the ordinary temper of the place: so that upon the proportion of *Chronical* Diseases seem to hang the judgment of the fitness of the Country

for

for *long life*. For, I conceive, that in Countries subject to great *Epidemical* sweeps men may live very long, but, where the proportion of the *Chronical* distempers is great, it is not likely to be so; because men being long sick, and alwaies sickly, cannot live to any great age, as we see in several sorts of *Metalmen*, who, although they are less subject to *acute* Diseases than others, yet seldom live to be old, that is, not to reach unto those years, which *David* saies is the age of Man.

16. The fourth Observation is, That of the said 229250 not 4000 died of outward Griefs, as of *Cancers*, *Fistulas*, *Sores*, *Ulcers*, *broken and bruised Limbs*, *Impostumes*, *Itch*, *Kings-evil*, *Leprosie*, *Scald-head* *Swine-pox*, *Wens*, &c. *viz.* not one in 60.

17. In the next place, whereas many per-

persons live in great fear, & apprehension of some of the more formidable & notorious Diseases following; I shall only set down how many died of each: that the respective numbers, being compared with the Total 229250, those persons may the better understand the hazzard they are in.

Table of notorious Diseases.

Apoplex	1306	*Leprosie*	0006
Cut of the Stone	0038	*Lunatique*	0158
Falling-Sickness	0070	*Overlaid, and Starved*	0529
Dead in the Streets	0243	*Palsy*	0423
Gout	0134	*Rupture*	0205
Head-ach	0051	*Stone and Strangury*	0863
Jaundice	0998	*Sciatica*	0005
Lethargy	0067	*Sodainly*	0454

Table of Casualties.

Bleeding	069	*Kil'd by several accidents*	1631
Burnt, and Scalded	125	*Murdered*	0086
Drowned	849	*Poysoned*	018
Excessive drinking	001	*Smothered*	026
Frighted	021	*Shot*	007
Grief	279	*Starved*	051
Hanged themselves	221	*Vomiting*	136

18. In the foregoing Observations we ventured to make a Standard of the health,

healthfulneſs of the *Air* from the proportion of *Acute* and *Epidemical* diſeaſes, and of the wholſomneſs of the Food from that of the *Chronical*. Yet, for as much as neither of them alone do ſhew the *longævity* of the Inhabitants, we ſhall in the next place come to the more abſolute Standard, & Correction of both, which is the proportion of the Aged, *viz.* 15757 to the Total 229250. That is, of about 1 to 15, or 7 *per Cent.* Only the queſtion is, what number of years the *Searchers* call *Aged*, which I conceive muſt be the ſame that *David* calls ſo, *viz.* 70. For no man can be ſaid to die properly of *Age*, who is much leſs. It follows from hence, That if in any other Country more than ſeven of the 100 live beyond 70, ſuch Country is to be eſteemed more healthful than this of our City.

19. Be-

19. Before we ſpeak of particular *Caſualties*, we ſhall obſerve, that among the ſeveral *Caſualties* ſome bear a conſtant proportion unto the whole number of *Burials*; ſuch are *Chronical* Diſeaſes, and the Diſeaſes whereunto the City is moſt ſubject; as for Example, *Conſumptions*, *Dropſies*, *Jaundice*, *Gout*, *Stone*, *Palſie*, *Scurvy*, *riſing of the Lights*, or *Mother*, *Rickets*, *Aged*, *Agues*, *Fevers*, *Bloody-Flux*, and *Scowring*: nay, ſome Accidents, as *Grief*, *Drowning*, *Men's making away themſelves*, and being *Kill'd by ſeveral Accidents*, &c. do the like; whereas *Epidemical*, and *Maligvant* diſeaſes, as the *Plague*, *Purples*, *Spotted-Fever*, *Small-Pox*, and *Meaſles*, do not keep that equality: ſo as in ſome Years, or Months, there died ten times as many as in others.

Chap. III.

Of Particular Casualties.

1. MY first Observation is, That few are *starved*. This appears, for that of the 229250, which have died, we find not above fifty one to have been *starved*, excepting helpless *Infants* at Nurse, which being caused rather by carelesness, ignorance, and infirmity of the Milch-women, is not properly an effect, or sign of want of food in the Country, or of means to get it.

2. The Observation which I shall add hereunto, is, That the vast number of *Beggars*, swarming up and down this City, do all live, and seem to be most of them healthy, and strong; where-

upon

upon I make this queſtion, Whether, ſince they do all live by begging, that is, without any kind of labour; it were not better for the State to keep them, even although they earned nothing; that ſo they might live regularly, and not in that Debauchery, as many Beggars do; and that they might be cured of their bodily Impotencies, or taught to work, &c, each according to his condition, and capacity; or by being imployed in ſome work (not better undone) might be accuſtomed, and fitted for labour?

3. To this ſome may Object, That *Beggars* are now maintained by voluntary Contributions, whereas in the other way the ſame muſt be done by general Tax; and conſequently, the Objects of Charity would be removed, and taken away.

4. To which we Anſwer, That in *Holland*, although no where fewer Beggars appear to charm up commiſeration in the credulous, yet no where is there greater, or more frequent Charity: only indeed the Magiſtrate is both the *Beggar*, and the *diſpoſer* of what is got by *begging*; ſo as all Givers have a Moral certainty, that their Charity ſhall be well applied.

5. Moreover, I queſtion, Whether what we give to a Wretch, that ſhews us lamentable ſores, and mutilations, be alwaies out of the pureſt Charity? that is, purely for God's ſake; for as much as when we ſee ſuch Objects, we then feel in our ſelves a kind of pain, and paſſion by conſent; of which we eaſe our ſelves, when we think we eaſe them, with whom we ſympathized; or elſe

else we bespeak aforehand the like commiseration in others towards our selves, when we shall (as we fear we may) fall into the like distress.

6. We have said, *'Twere better the Publick should keep the Beggars, though they earned nothing*, &c. But most men will laugh to hear us suppose, That any able to work (as indeed most *Beggars* are, in one kind of measure or another) should be kept without earning any thing. But we Answer, That if there be but a certain proportion of work to be done; and that the same be already done by the *non-Beggars*; then to imploy the *Beggars* about it, will but transfer the want from one hand to another; nor can a Learner work so cheap as a skilful practised Artist can. As for example, a practised *Spinner* shall spin a

pound of Wool worth two ſhillings for ſix pence; but a learner, undertaking it for three pence, ſhall make the Wool indeed into Yarn, but not worth twelve pence.

7. This little hint is the model of the greateſt work in the World, which is the making of *England* as conſiderable for Trade as *Holland*; for there is but a certain proportion of Trade in the world, and *Holland* is prepoſſeſſed of the greateſt part of it, and is thought to have more skill, and experience to manage it; wherefore, to bring *England* into *Holland*'s condition, as to this particular, is the ſame, as to ſend all the Beggars about *London* into the *Weſt-Countrey* to Spin, where they ſhall only ſpoil the Clothiers Wool, and beggar the preſent Spinners

at

at beſt; but, at worſt, put the whole Trade of the Countrey to a ſtand, untill the *Hollanders*, being more ready for it, have ſnapt that with the reſt.

8. My next Obſervation is, That but few are *Murthered*, viz. not above 86. of the 229250, which have died of other Diſeaſes, and Caſualties; whereas in *Paris* few nights ſcape without their *Tragedy*.

9. The Reaſons of this we conceive to be *Two*: One is, the *Government*, and *Guard* of the City by *Citizens* themſelves, and that alternately. No man ſetling into a Trade for that employment. And the other is, The natural and cuſtomary abhorrence of that inhumane *Crime*, and all *Bloodſhed*, by moſt *Engliſhmen*: for of all that are *Executed*, few are for *Murther*. Beſides

the great and frequent Revolutions and Changes in Government since the year 1650, have been with little *bloodshed*; the *Usurpers* themselves having *Executed* few in comparison, upon the Accompt of disturbing their Innovations.

10. In brief, when any dead Body is found in *England*, no *Algebraist*, or *Uncipherer* of Letters, can use more subtile suppositions, and variety of conjectures to find out the Demonstration, or Cipher; than every common unconcerned person doth to find out the Murtherers, and that for ever, until it be done.

11. The *Lunaticks* are also but few, *viz.* 158 in 229250. though I fear many more than are set down in our *Bills*, few being entred for such, but those who die at *Bedlam*; and there all seem

to

to die of their *Lunacy*, who died *Lunaticks*; for there is much difference in computing the number of *Lunaticks*, that die (though of *Fevers* and all other Diſeaſes, unto which *Lunacy* is no *Superſedeas*) and thoſe that die by reaſon of their *Madneſs*.

12. So that, this *Caſualty* being ſo uncertain, I ſhall not force my ſelf to make any inference from the numbers, and proportions we find in our Bills concerning it: only I dare enſure any man at this preſent, well in his Wits, for one in the thouſand, that he ſhall not die a *Lunatick* in *Bedlam*, within theſe ſeven years, becauſe I find not above one in about one thouſand five hundred have done ſo.

13. The like uſe may be made of the Accompts of men, that made away them-

themſelves, who are another ſort of Mad-men, that think to eaſe themſelves of pain by leaping into *Hell*; or elſe are yet more Mad, ſo as to think there is no ſuch place; or that men may go to reſt by death, though they die in *ſelf-murther*, the greateſt Sin.

14. We ſhall ſay nothing of the numbers of thoſe that have been *Drowned*, *Killed by falls from Scaffolds*, or by *Carts running over them*, &c. becauſe the ſame depends upon the caſual Trade and Employment of men, and upon matters which are but circumſtantial to the Seaſons and Regions we live in; and affords little of that Science and Certainty we aim at.

15. We find one *Caſualty* in our Bills, of which, though there be daily talk,

talk, there is little effect, much like our abhorrence of *Toads* and *Snakes* as moſt poiſonous Creatures, whereas few men dare ſay upon their own knowledg they ever found harm by either; and this *Caſualty* is the *French-Pox*, gotten, for the moſt part, not ſo much by the intemperate uſe of *Venery* (which rather cauſeth the *Gout*) as of many common Women.

16. I ſay, the Bills of *Mortality* would take off theſe Bars, which keep ſome men within bounds, as to theſe extravagancies: for in the aforementioned 229250, we find not above 392 to have died of the *Pox*. Now, foraſmuch as it is not good to let the World be lulled into a ſecurity and belief of Impunity by our Bills, which we intend ſhall not be only as *Death's-heads*

heads to put men in mind of their *Mortality*, but alſo as *Mercurial Statues* to point out the moſt dangerous ways that lead us into it and miſery; We ſhall therefore ſhew, that the *Pox* is not as the *Toads* and *Snakes* afore-mentioned, but of a quite contrary nature, together with the reaſon why it appears otherwiſe.

17. Foraſmuch as by the ordinary diſcourſe of the world it ſeems a great part of men have, at one time or other, had ſome *ſpecies* of this Diſeaſe, I wondering why ſo few died of it, eſpecially becauſe I could not take that to be ſo harmleſs, whereof ſo many complained very fiercely; upon enquiry I found that thoſe who died of it out of the Hoſpitals (eſpecially that of *King's-Land*, and the *Lock* in *South-*

Southwark) were returned of *Ulcers* and *Sores*. And in brief, I found, that all mentioned to die of the *French-Pox* were returned by the *Clerks* of Saint *Giles*'s and Saint *Martin*'s *in the Fields* only, in which place I understood that most of the vilest and most miserable houses of uncleanness were: from whence I concluded, that only *hated* persons, and such, whose very *Noses* were eaten off, were reported by the *Searchers* to have died of this too frequent *Malady*.

18. In the next place, it shall be examined under what name, or *Casualty*, such as die of these Diseases are brought in: I say, under the *Consumption*; forasmuch as all dying thereof die so emaciated and lean (their *Ulcers* dis-appearing upon Death) that

that the Old-women *Searchers*, after the mist of a Cup of *Ale*, and the bribe of a two-groat fee, in stead of one, given them, cannot tell whether this emaciation or leanness were from a *Phthisis*, or from an *Hectick Fever*, *Atrophy*, &c. or from an Infection of the *Spermatick* parts, which in length of time, and in various disguises hath at last vitiated the habit of the Body, and by disabling the parts to digest their nourishment brought them to the condition of leanness above-mentioned.

19. My next Observation is, That of the *Rickets* we find no mention among the *Casualties*, until the year 1634, and then but of 14 for that whole year.

20. Now the Question is, Whether that Disease did first appear about

bout that time; or whether a Diſeaſe, which had been long before, did then firſt receive its Name?

21. To clear this Difficulty out of the Bills (for I dare venture on no deeper Arguments) I enquired what other Caſualties before the year 1634, named in the Bills, was moſt like the *Rickets*; and found, not only by Pretenders to know it, but alſo from other Bills, that *Liver-grown* was the neareſt. For in ſome years I find *Liver-grown*, *Spleen*, and *Rickets*, put all together, by reaſon (as I conceive) of their likeneſs to each other. Hereupon I added the *Liver-growns* of the year 1634, *viz.* 77, to the *Rickets* of the ſame year, *viz.* 14, making in all 91: which Total, as alſo the Number 77 it ſelf, I compared with the *Liver-grown* of

the

the precedent year 1633, *viz.* 82: All which shewed me, that the *Rickets* was a new Diſeaſe over and above.

22. Now, this being but a faint Argument, I looked both forwards and backwards, and found, that in the year 1629, when no *Rickets* appeared, there was but 94 *Liver-grown*; and in the year 1636 there was 99 *Liver-grown*, although there were alſo 50 of the *Rickets*: only this is not to be denied, that when the *Rickets* grew very numerous (as in the year 1660, *viz.* 521) then there appeared not above 15 of *Liver-grown*.

23. In the year 1659 were 441 *Rickets*, and 8 *Liver-grown*. In the year 1658 were 476 *Rickets*, and 51 *Liver-grown*. Now, though it be granted that theſe Diſeaſes were confounded

in

in the Judgment of the *Nurſes*, yet it is moſt certain, that the *Liver-grown* did never but once, *viz.* *Anno* 1630, exceed 100; whereas *Anno* 1660, *Liver-grown* and *Rickets* were 536.

24. It is alſo to be obſerved, that the *Rickets* were never more numerous than now, and that they are ſtill increaſing; for *Anno* 1649, there was but 190, next year 260, next after that 329, and ſo forwards, with ſome little ſtarting backwards in ſome years, until the year 1660, which produced the greateſt of all.

25. Now, ſuch back-ſtartings ſeem to be univerſal in all things; for we do not only ſee in the progreſſive motion of the wheels of *Watches*, and in the rowing of *Boats*, that there is a little ſtarting or jerking backwards be-

tween every ſtep forwards, but alſo (if I am not much deceived) there appeared the like in the motion of the *Moon*, which in the long *Teleſcopes* at *Greſham-College* one may ſenſibly diſcern.

26. There ſeems alſo to be another new Diſeaſe, called by our Bills *The ſtopping of the Stomach*, firſt mentioned in the year 1636, the which *Malady*, from that year to 1647, increaſed but from 6 to 29; *Anno* 1655 it came to 145. In 57, to 277. In 60 to 314. Now theſe proportions far exceeding the difference of proportion generally ariſing from the increaſe of Inhabitants, and from the reſort of *Advenæ* to the City, ſhews there is ſome new Diſeaſe, which appeareth to the Vulgar, as *A ſtopping of the Stomach*.

27. Here-

27. Hereupon I apprehended that this *Stopping* might be the *Green-ſickneſs*, forasmuch as I find few or none to have been returned upon that Account, although many be viſibly ſtained with it. Now, whether the ſame be forborn out of ſhame, I know not: For ſince the World believes, that Marriage cures it, it may ſeem indeed a ſhame, that any Maid ſhould die uncured, when there are more *Males* than *Females*, that is, an overplus of Husbands to all that can be Wives.

28. In the next place, I conjectured, that this *ſtopping of the Stomach* might be the *Mother*, forasmuch as I have heard of many troubled with *Mother-fits* (as they call them) although few returned to have died of them; which conjecture, if it be true,

we may then safely say, That the *Mother-fits* have also increased.

29. But I was somewhat taken off from thinking this *stopping of the Stomach* to be the *Mother*, because I ghessed rather the *Rising of the Lights* might be it. For I remembred that some Women, troubled with the *Mother-fits*, did complain of a *choking in their Throats*. Now, as I understand, it is more conceivable, that the *Lights* or *Lungs* (which I have heard called *The Bellows of the Body*) not blowing, that is, neither venting out, nor taking in breath, might rather cause such a *Choking*, than that the *Mother* should rise up thither, and do it. For me-thinks, when a Woman is with child, there is a greater rising, and yet no such Fits at all.

30. But

30. But what I have ſaid of the *Rickets* and *ſtopping of the Stomach*, I do in ſome meaſure ſay of the *Riſing of the Lights* alſo, *viz.* that theſe *Riſings* (be they what they will) have increaſed much above the general proportion; for in 1629 there was but 44, and in 1660, 249, *viz.* almoſt ſix times as many.

31. Now foraſmuch as *Rickets* appear much in the *Over-growing* of *Childrens Livers* and *Spleens* (as by the Bills may appear) which ſurely may cauſe *ſtopping of the Stomach* by ſqueezing and crouding upon that part. And foraſmuch as theſe *Chokings* or *Riſings of the Lights* may proceed from the ſame ſtuffings, as make the *Liver* and *Spleen* to over-grow their due proportion. And laſtly, foraſmuch

as the *Rickets*, *ſtopping of the Stomach*, *and riſing of the Lights*, have all increaſed together, and in ſome kind of correſpondent proportions; it ſeems to me, that they depend one upon another. And that what is the *Rickets* in Children, may be the other in more grown Bodies; for ſurely Children, which recover of the *Rickets*, may retain ſomewhat to cauſe what I have imagined: but of this let the learned *Phyſicians* conſider, as I preſume they have.

32. I had not medled thus far, but that I have heard, the firſt hints of the circulation of the Blood were taken from a common Perſon's wondering what became of all the blood which iſſued out of the heart, ſince the heart beats above three thouſand times

times an hour, although but one drop should be pump'd out of it at every stroke.

33. The *Stone* seemed to decrease: for in 1632, 33, 34, 35, and 36, there died of the *Stone* and *Strangury* 254. And in the Years 1655, 56, 57, 58, 59, and 1660, but 250, which numbers, although indeed they be almost equal, yet considering the Burials of the first named five Years were but half those of the later, it seems to be decreased by about one half.

34. Now the *Stone* and *Strangury* are Diseases which most men know that feel them, unless it be in some few cases, where (as I have heard *Physicians* say) a *Stone* is held up by the *Films* of the *Bladder*, and so kept from grating or offending it.

35. The *Gout* ſtands much at a ſtay, that is, it anſwers the general proportion of Burials; there dies not above one of 1000 of the *Gout*, although I believe that more die *Gouty*. The reaſon is, becauſe thoſe that have the *Gout*, are ſaid to be *Long-livers*; and therefore, when ſuch die, they are returned as *Aged*.

36. The *Scurvy* hath likewiſe increaſed, and that gradually from 12, *Anno* 1629, to 95, *Anno* 1660.

37. The *Tyſſick* ſeems to be quite worn away, but that it is probable the ſame is entred as *Cough* or *Conſumption*.

38. *Agues* and *Fevers* are entred promiſcuouſly, yet in the few Bills, wherein they have been diſtinguiſhed, it appears, that not above one in 40 of the whole are *Agues*.

39. The

39. The *Abortives* and *Stil-Born* are about the twentieth part of those that are *Christened*, and the numbers seemed the same thirty Years ago as now, which shews there were more in proportion in those Years than now: or else that in these later Years due Accounts have not been kept of the *Abortives*, as having been Buried without notice, and perhaps not in *Church-Yards*.

40. For that there hath been a neglect in the Accounts of the *Christenings* is most certain, because until the Year 1642, we find the *Burials* but equal with the *Christenings*, or near thereabouts, but in 1648, when the differences in *Religion* had changed the Government, the *Christenings* were but two thirds of the *Burials*. And in the

the year 1659, not half, *viz.* the *Burials* were 14720, (of the *Plague* but 36) and the *Chriſtenings* were but 5670; which great diſproportion could be from no other Cauſe than that above-mentioned, foraſmuch as the ſame grew as the Confuſions and Changes grew.

41. Moreover, although the Bills give us in *Anno* 1659 but 5670 *Chriſtenings*, yet they give us 421 *Abortives*, and 226 dying in *Child-Bed*; whereas in the year 1631, when the *Abortives* were 410, that is, near the number of the year 1659, the *Chriſtenings* were 8288. Wherefore by the proportion of *Abortives Anno* 1659, the *Chriſtenings* ſhould have been about 8500: but if we ſhall reckon by the Women dying in *Child-Bed*, of whom a bet-

a better Account is kept than of *Still-Borns* and *Abortives*, we ſhall find *Anno* 1659, there were 226 *Child-Beds*; and *Anno* 1631, 112, *viz.* not $\frac{1}{2}$: Wherefore I conceive that the true number of the *Chriſtenings Anno* 1659 is above double to the 5690 ſet down in our Bills; that is, about 11500, and then the *Chriſtenings* will come near the ſame proportion to the *Burials*, as hath been obſerved in former times.

42. In regular Times, when Accounts were well kept, we find that not above three in 200 died in *Child-Bed*, and that the number of *Abortives* was about treble to that of the Women dying in *Child-Bed*: from whence we may probably collect, that not one Woman of an hundred (I might ſay of two hundred) dies in her Labour; for-

forasmuch as there be other Causes of a Woman's dying within the Month, than the hardness of her Labour.

43. If this be true in these Countries, where Women hinder the facility of their *Child-bearing* by affected straitening of their Bodies; then certainly in *America*, where the same is not practised, Nature is little more to be taxed as to Women, than in *Brutes*, among whom not one in some thousands do die of their Deliveries: what I have heard of the *Irish-Women* confirms me herein.

44. Before we quite leave this matter, we shall insert the Causes, why the Account of *Christenings* hath been neglected more than that of *Burials*: one, and the chief whereof, was a Religious Opinion against *Baptizing of Infants*, either

either as unlawful, or unneceſſary. If this were the only reaſon, we might by our defects of this kind conclude the growth of this Opinion, and pronounce, that not half the People of *England*, between the years 1650 and 1660, were convinced of the need of *Baptizing*.

45. A ſecond Reaſon was, The ſcruples which many publick *Miniſters* would make of the worthineſs of Parents to have their Children Baptized, which forced ſuch queſtioned Parents, who did alſo not believe the neceſſity of having their Children *Baptized* by ſuch Scruplers, to carry their Children unto ſuch other *Miniſters*, as having performed the thing, had not the Authority or Command of the *Regiſter* to enter the names of the *Baptized*.

46. A

46. A third Reason was, That a little Fee was to be paid for the *Registry*.

47. Upon the whole matter it is most certain, that the number of *Heterodox* Believers was very great between the said year 1650 and 1660; and so peevish were they, as not to have the Births of their Children *Registred*, although thereby the time of their coming of Age might be known, in respect of such Inheritances as might belong unto them; and withal by such *Registring* it would have appeared unto what *Parish* each Child had belonged, in case any of them should happen to want its relief.

48. Of *Convulsions* there appeared very few, *viz.* but 52 in the year 1629, which in 1636 grew to 709, keeping

keeping about that stay till 1659, though sometimes rising to about 1000.

49. It is to be noted, that from 1629 to 1636, when the *Convulsions* were but few, the number of *Chrysoms* and *Infants* was greater: for in 1629, there was of *Chrysoms* and *Infants* 2596, and of the *Convulsion* 52, *viz.* of both 2648. And in 1636 there was of *Infants* 1895, and of the *Convulsions* 709; in both 2604, by which it appears, that this difference is likely to be only a confusion in the Accounts.

50. Moreover, we find that for these later years, since 1636, the total of *Convulsions* and *Chrysoms* added together are much less, *viz.* by about 400 or 500 *per Annum*, than the like Totals from 1629 to 36, which makes

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me think, that *Teeth* also were thrust in under the Title of *Chrysoms* and *Infants*, in as much as in the said years, from 1629 to 1636, the number of *Worms* and *Teeth* wants by above 400 *per Annum* of what we find in following years.

Chap. IV.

Of the Plague.

1. Before we leave to discourse of the *Casualties*, we shall add something concerning that greatest *Disease*, or *Casualty* of all, The *Plague*.

There have been in *London*, within this Age, four Times of great *Mortality*, that is to say, the years 1592 and 1593, 1603, 1625 and 1636.

There

There died *Anno* 1592, from *March* to *December*,----25886

Whereof of the *Plague*----11503

Anno 1593----17844

Whereof of the *Plague*----10662

Chriſtened in the ſaid year----4021

Anno 1603, within the ſame ſpace of time, were Buried----37294

Whereof of the *Plague*----30561

*An.*1625, within the ſame ſpace-51758

Whereof of the *Plague*----35417

*An.*1636, from *April* to *Decemb.*-23359

Whereof of the *Plague*----10400

2. Now it is manifeſt of it ſelf, in which of theſe years moſt died; but in which of them was the greateſt *Mortality* of all Diſeaſes in general, or of the *Plague* in particular, we diſcover thus. In the year 1592, and 1636, we find the proportion of thoſe dying of

the *Plague* in the whole to be near alike, that is, about 10 to 23, or 11 to 25, or as about two to five.

3. In the year 1625, we find the *Plague* to bear unto the whole in proportion as 35 to 51, or 7 to 10, that is almost the triplicate of the former proportion; for the *Cube* of 7 being 343, and the *Cube* of 10 being 1000, the said 343 is not $\frac{1}{3}$ of 1000.

4. In *Anno* 1603, the proportion of the *Plague* to the whole was as 30 to 37, *viz.* as 4 to 5, which is yet greater than the last of 7 to 20: For if the Year 1625 had been as great a *Plague*-year as 1603, there must have died not only 7 to 10, but 8 to 10, which in those great numbers makes a vast difference.

5. We must therefore conclude the

Year

Year 1603 to have been the greatest Plague-year of this Age.

6. Now to know in which of these four was the greatest Mortality at large, we reason thus:

Anno 1592	Buried	26490	or	6
	Christned	4277	as	1
Anno 1603	There died in the whole Year of all	38244	or as	8
	Christned	4784		1
1 to 8, or 1 to 10,	*Anno* 1625 Died in the whole Year	54265	or as	8 1/2
	Christned	6983		1
Anno 1636	There died, *ut supra*,	23359	or	5
	Christned	9522	as	2

7. From whence it appears, that *Anno* 1636 the Christenings were about $\frac{2}{5}$ parts of the Burials: *Anno* 1592 but $\frac{1}{6}$; but in the Year 1603, and 1625,

not above an eighth; ſo that the ſaid two years were the years of greateſt *Mortality*. We ſaid that the year 1603 was the greateſt *Plague*-year. And now we ſay, that the ſame was not a greater year of *Mortality* than *Anno* 1625. Now to reconcile theſe two Poſitions, we muſt allege, that *Anno* 1625 there was errour in the Accounts or Diſtinctions of the *Caſualties*; that is, more died of the *Plague* than were accounted for under that name. Which Allegation we alſo prove thus, *viz.*

8. In the ſaid year 1625 there are ſaid to have died of the *Plague* 35417, and of all other Diſeaſes 18848; whereas in the years, both before and after the ſame, the ordinary number of Burials was between 7 and 8000; ſo

that if we add about 11000 (which is the difference between 7 and 18) to our 35, the whole will be 46000, which bears to the whole 54000, as about 4 to 5, thereby rendring the ſaid year 1625 to be as great a *Plague*-year as that of 1603, and no greater; which anſwers to what we proved before, *viz.* that the *Mortality* of the two years was equal.

9. From whence we may probably ſuſpect, that about $\frac{1}{4}$ part more died of the *Plague* than are returned for ſuch; which we further prove by noting, that *Anno* 1636 there died 10400 of the *Plague*, the $\frac{1}{4}$ whereof is 2600. Now there are ſaid to have died of all other Diſeaſes that Year 12959, out of which number deducting 2600, there remains 10359, more

than which there died not in several years next before and after the said Year 1636.

10. The next Observation we shall offer is, That the *Plague* of 1603 lasted eight Years. In some whereof there died above 4000, in others above 2000, and in but one less then 6000: whereas in the Year 1624 next preceding, and in the Year 1626 next following the said great *Plague*-year 1625, there died in the former but 11, and in the later but 134 of the *Plague*. Moreover, in the said Year 1625, the *Plague* decreased from its utmost number 4461 a week, to below 1000 within six weeks.

11. The *Plague* of 1636 lasted twelve Years, in eight whereof there died 2000 *per annum* one with another, and

and never under 800. The which shews, that the Contagion of the *Plague* depends more upon the Disposition of the *Air*, than upon the *Effluvia* from the Bodies of men.

12. Which also we prove by the sudden jumps which the *Plague* hath made, leaping in one Week from 118 to 927; and back again from 993 to 258, and from thence again the very next Week to 852. The which Effects must surely be rather attributed to change of the *Air*, than of the Constitution of Mens Bodies, otherwise than as this depends upon that.

13. It may be also noted, That many times other *Pestilential* Diseases, as *Purple-Fevers*, *Small-Pox*, &c. do forerun the *Plague* a Year, two or three; for in 1622 there died but

8000: in 1623, 11000: in 1624, about 12000: till in 1625 there died of all Diſeaſes above 54000.

CHAP. V.

Other Obſervations upon the Plague, and Caſualties.

1. THe *Decreaſe* and *Increaſe* of People is to be reckoned chiefly by *Chriſtenings*, becauſe few bear Children in *London* but *Inhabitants*, though others die there. The Accounts of *Chriſtenings* were well kept until differences in *Religion* occaſioned ſome neglect therein, although even theſe neglects we muſt confeſs to have been regular and proportionable.

2. By

2. By the numbers and proportions of *Christenings* therefore we observe as followeth, *viz.*

First, That (when from *December* 1602, to *March* following, there was little or no *Plague*) then the *Christenings* at a *Medium* were between 110 and 130 *per Week*, few *Weeks* being above the one, or below the other; but when from thence to *July* the *Plague* increased, that then the *Christenings* decreased to under 90.

Secondly, The Question is, Whether *Teeming-Women* died, or fled, or miscarried? The latter at this time seems most probable, because even in the said space, between *March* and *July*, there died not above 20 *per Week* of the *Plague*; which small number could neither cause the death or flight

of

of so many Women, as to alter the proportion part lower.

3. Moreover, We observe from the 21 of *July* to the 12 of *October* the *Plague* increasing reduced the *Christenings* to 70 at a *Medium*, diminishing the above proportion down to ⅓. Now the cause of this must be flying, and death as well as Miscarriages and Abortions; for there died within that time about 25000, whereof many were certainly *Women-with-child*: besides, the fright of so many dying within so small a time, might drive away so many others, as to cause this Effect.

4. From *December* 1624, to the middle of *April* 1625, there died not above five a Week of the *Plague*, one with another. In this time, the *Christenings* were one with another 180.

The

The which decreased gradually by the 22 of *September* to 75, or from the proportion of 12 to 5, which evidently squares with our former Observation.

5. The next Observation we shall offer is, The time, wherein the City hath been *Re-peopled* after a great *Plague*; which we affirm to be by the second year. For in 1627 the *Christenings* (which are our Standard in this Case) were 8408, which in 1624, next preceding the *Plague*-year 1625 (that had swept away above 54000) were but 8299; and the *Christenings* of 1626 (which were but 6701) mounted in one year to the said 8408.

6. Now the Cause hereof, forasmuch as it cannot be a supply by Procreations; *Ergo*, it must be by new Affluxes to *London* out of the Country.

7. We

7. We might fortifie this Assertion by shewing, that before the *Plague*-year 1603, the *Christenings* were about 6000, which were in that very year reduced to 4789, but crept up the next year 1604 to 5458, recovering their former ordinary proportion in 1605 of 6504, about which proportion it stood till the year 1610.

8. I say, it followeth, that, let the *Mortality* be what it will, the City repairs its loss of Inhabitants within two years; which Observation lessens the Objection made against the value of Houses in *London*, as if they were liable to great prejudice through the loss of Inhabitants by the *Plague*.

CHAP.

Chap. VI.

Of the Sicklineſs, Healthfulneſs, and Fruitfulneſs of Seaſons.

1. HAving ſpoken of *Caſualties*, we come next to compare the Sicklineſs, Healthfulneſs, and Fruitfulneſs of the ſeveral Years and Seaſons one with another. And firſt, having in the Chapters afore-going mentioned the ſeveral years of *Plague*, we ſhall next preſent the ſeveral other ſickly years; we meaning by a *ſickly Year* ſuch wherein the *Burials* exceed thoſe, both of the precedent and ſubſequent years, and not above two hundred dying of the *Plague*, for ſuch we call *Plague-Years*; and this we do, that the World may ſee, by what

what ſpaces and intervals we may hereafter expect ſuch times again. Now, we may not call that a more ſickly year, wherein more die, becauſe ſuch exceſs of *Burials* may proceed from increaſe and acceſs of People to the City only.

2. Such ſickly years were 1618, 20, 23, 24, 1632, 33, 34, 1649, 52, 54, 56, 58, 61, as may be ſeen by the Tables.

3. In reference to this Obſervation we ſhall preſent another, namely, That the more ſickly the years are, the leſs fecund or fruitful of Children alſo they be. Which will appear, if the number of Children born in the ſaid ſickly years be leſs than that of the years both next preceding and next following: all which, upon view of the Tables,

Tables, will be found true, except in a very few Cases, where sometimes the precedent, and sometimes the subsequent years vary a little, but never both together. Moreover, for the confirmation of this Truth, we present you the year 1660, where the *Burials* were fewer than in either of the two next precedent years by 2000, and fewer than in the subsequent by above 4000. And withal, the number of *Christenings* in the said year 1660 was far greater than in any of the three years next afore-going.

4. As to this year 1660, although we would not be thought *Superstitious*, yet it is not to be neglected, that in the said year was the *King*'s *Restauration* to His Empire over these three Nations, as if God Almighty had caused the health-

healthfulneſs and fruitfulneſs thereof to repair the *Bloodſhed* and *Calamities* ſuffered in His abſence. I ſay, this conceit doth abundantly counterpoiſe the Opinion of thoſe who think great *Plagues* come in with *King*'s Reigns, becauſe it hapned ſo twice, *viz. Anno* 1603, and 1625; whereas as well the year 1648, wherein the preſent *King* commenced His Right to reign, as alſo the year 1660, wherein He commenced the exerciſe of the ſame, were both eminently healthful: which clears both *Monarchy*, and our preſent *King*'s *Family*, from what ſeditious men have ſurmiſed againſt them.

5. The Diſeaſes, which beſide the *Plague* make years unhealthful in this City, are *Spotted-Fevers*, *Small-Pox*, *Dyſentery*, called by ſome *The Plague in*

in the Guts, and the unhealthful Season is the *Autumn*.

CHAP. VII.

Of the difference between Burials and Christenings.

THE next Observation is, That in the said Bils there are far more *Burials* then *Christenings*. This is plain, depending only upon *Arithmetical* computation; for, in 40 years, from the year 1603, to the year 1644, *exclusive* of both years, there have been set down (as happning within the same ground, space, or Parishes) although differently numbred and divided, 363935 *Burials*, and but 330747 *Christenings* within the 97, 16,

and 16 Out-Parishes; those of *Westminster*, *Lambeth*, *Newington*, *Redriff*, *Stepney*, *Hackney*, and *Islington*, not being included.

2. From this single Observation it will follow, That *London* should have decreased in its People; the contrary whereof we see by its daily increase of Buildings upon new Foundations, and by the turning of great Palacious Houses into small Tenements. It is therefore certain, that *London* is supplied with People from out of the Country, whereby not only to supply the overplus differences of *Burials* above-mentioned, but likewise to increase its *Inhabitants* according to the said increase of housing.

3. This supplying of *London* seems to be the reason, why *Winchester*, *Lincoln*,

coln, and several other Cities have decreased in their Buildings, and consequently in their *Inhabitants*. The same may be suspected of many Towns in *Cornwal*, and other places, which probably, when they were first allowed to send *Burgesses* to the *Parliament*, were more populous than now, and bore another proportion to *London* than now; for several of those *Burroughs* send two *Burgesses*, whereas *London* it self sends but four, although it bears the fifteenth part of the charge of the whole Nation in all *Publick* Taxes and Levies.

4. But, if we consider what I have upon exact inquiry found true, *viz.* That in the Country, within ninety years, there have been 6339 *Christenings*, and but 5280 *Burials*, the in-

creaſe of *London* will be ſalved without inferring the decreaſe of the People in the Country; and withal, in caſe all *England* have but fourteen times more People than *London*, it will appear, how the ſaid increaſe of the Country may increaſe the People, both of *London* and it ſelf; for if there be in the 97, 16, 10, and 7 Pariſhes, uſually comprehended within our Bills, but 460000 Souls, as hereafter we ſhall ſhew, then there are in all *England* and *Wales* 6440000 Perſons, out of which ſubſtract 460000, for thoſe in and about *London*, there remains 5980000 in the Country, the which increaſing about $\frac{1}{3}$ part in 40 years, as we ſhall hereafter prove doth happen in the Country, the whole increaſe of the Country will be about 854000 in

the ſaid time; out of which number, if but about 250000 be ſent up to *London* in the ſaid 40 years, *viz.* about 6000 *per Annum*, the ſaid *Miſſions* will make good the alterations, which we find to have been in and about *London*, between the years 1603 and 1644 above-mentioned: But that 250000 will do the ſame, I prove thus; *viz.* in the 8 years, from 1603 to 1612, the *Burials* in all the Pariſhes, and of all Diſeaſes, the *Plague* included, were at a *Medium* 9750 *per Annum*. And between 1635 and 1644 were 18000, the difference whereof is 8250, which is the Total of the increaſe of the *Burials* in 40 years, that is, about 206 *per Annum*. Now, to make the *Burials* increaſe 206 *per Annum*, there muſt be added to the City 30 times as many (ac-

cording to the proportion of 3 dying out of 11 Families) *viz.* 6180 *Adverse*, the which number multiplied again by the 40 years, makes the Product 247200, which is less than the 250000 above-propounded; so as there remains above 600000 of increase in the Country within the said 40 years, either to render it more populous, or send forth into other Colonies, or Wars. But that *England* hath fourteen times more People, is not improbable, for the Reasons following.

1. *London* is observed to bear about the fifteenth proportion of the whole Tax.

2. There is in *England* and *Wales* about 39000 square Miles of Land, and we have computed, that in one of the greatest Parishes in *Hantshire*, being

ing

ing also a Market-Town, and containing twelve square Miles, there are 220 Souls in every square Mile, out of which I abate $\frac{1}{4}$ for the over-plus of People more in that Parish than in other wild Counties. So as the $\frac{3}{4}$ parts of the said 220, multiplied by the Total of square Miles, produces 6400000 Souls in all *London* included.

3. There are about 10000 Parishes in *England* and *Wales*, the which, although they should not contain the part of the Land, nor the $\frac{1}{10}$ of the People of that Country-Parish, which we have examined, yet may be supposed to contain about 600 People, one with another: according to which Account there will be six Millions of People in the Nation. I might add,

that there are in *England* and *Wales* about five and twenty Millions of Acres at 16 Foot to the Perch; and if there be six Millions of People, then there is about four Acres for every head, which how well it agrees to the Rules of Plantation, I leave unto others, not only as a means to examine my Assertion, but as an hint to their inquiry concerning the fundamental Trade, which is Husbandry, and Plantation.

4. Upon the whole matter we may therefore conclude, That the People of the whole Nation do increase; and consequently the decrease of *Winchester*, *Lincoln*, and other like places, must be attributed to other Reasons, than that of re-furnishing *London* only.

5. We

5. We come to shew, why although in the Country the *Christenings* exceed the *Burials*, yet in *London* they do not. The general Reason of this must be, that in *London* the proportion of those subject to die, unto those capable of breeding, is greater than in the Country; That is, let there be an hundred Persons in *London*, and as many in the Country; we say, that, if there be sixty of them Breeders in *London*, there are more then sixty in the Country, or else we must say, that *London* is more unhealthful, or that it inclines Men and Women more to Barrenness, than the Country: which by comparing the Burials and Christenings of *Hackney*, *Newington*, and the other Country-Parishes, with the most *Smokie* and *Stinking*

parts

parts of the City, is scarce discernable in any considerable degree.

6. Now that the Breeders in *London* are proportionably fewer than those in the Country, arises from these Reasons, *viz.*

1. All that have business to the Court of the King, or to the Courts of Justice, and all Country-men coming up to bring Provisions to the City, or to buy Forein Commodities, Manufactures, and Rarities, do for the most part leave their Wives in the Country.

2. Persons coming to live in *London* out of curiosity and pleasure, as also such as would retire and live privately, do the same, if they have any.

3. Such as come up to be cured of Diseases do scarce use their Wives *pro tempore*.

4. That

4. That many Apprentices of *London*, who are bound seven or nine years from Marriage, do often stay longer voluntarily.

5. That many Sea-men of *London* leave their Wives behind them, who are more subject to die in the absence of their Husbands, than to breed either without men, or with the use of many promiscuously.

6. As for unhealthiness, it may well be supposed, that although seasoned Bodies may, and do live near as long in *London*, as elsewhere, yet newcomers and Children do not: for the *Smoaks*, *Stinks*, and close *Air*, are less healthful than that of the Country; otherwise why do sickly Persons remove into the Country-*Air*? And why are there more old men in Countries than

in

in *London*, *per rata*? And although the difference in *Hackney* and *Newington*, above-mentioned, be not very notorious, yet the reason may be their vicinity to *London*, and that the Inhabitants are most such, whose Bodies have first been impaired with the *London-Air*, before they withdraw thither.

As to the causes of Barrenness in *London*, I say, that although there should be none extraordinary in the Native *Air* of the place; yet the intemperance in feeding, and especially the Adulteries and Fornications, supposed more frequent in *London* than elsewhere, do certainly hinder Breeding. For a Woman, admitting ten Men, is so far from having ten times as many Children, that she hath none at all.

8. Add

8. Add to this, that the minds of men in *London* are more thoughtful, & full of buſineſs, than in the Country, where their work is *corporal* Labour and Exerciſes. All which promote Breeding, whereas *Anxieties* of the mind hinder it.

CHAP. VIII.

Of the difference between the numbers of Males and Females.

THe next Obſervation is, That there be more *Males* than *Females.*

1. There have been Buried from the year 1628, to the year 1662, *excluſive*, 209436 *Males*, and but 190474 *Females:* but it will be objected, That in *London* it may be indeed ſo, though

though otherwise elsewhere; because *London* is the great Stage and Shop of business, wherein the *Masculine Sex* bears the greatest part. But we Answer, That there hath been also *Christened* within the same time 139782 *Males*, and but 130866 *Females*, and that the Country-Accounts are consonant enough to those of *London* upon this matter.

2. What the Causes hereof are, we shall not trouble our selves to conjecture, as in other Cases: only we shall desire, that Travellers would inquire, whether it be the same in other Countries.

3. We should have given an Account, how in every Age these proportions change here, but that we have Bills of distinction but for 32 years,

so

ſo that we ſhall paſs from hence to ſome Inferences from this Concluſion; as firſt,

I. That *Chriſtian Religion*, prohibiting *Polygamy*, is more agreeable to the *Law of Nature*, that is, the *Law of God*, than *Mahumetiſm*, and others, that allow it: for one Man his having many Women, or Wives, by Law, ſignifies nothing, unleſs there were many Women to one Man in Nature alſo.

II. The obvious Objection hereunto is, That one *Horſe*, *Bull*, or *Ram*, having each of them many *Females*, do promote increaſe. To which I Anſwer, That although perhaps there be naturally, even of theſe *ſpeccies*, more *Males* than *Females*, yet *artificially*, that is, by making *Geldings*, *Oxen*, and *Weathers*, there are fewer. From whence

whence it will follow, That when by experience it is found how many *Ewes* (ſuppoſe twenty) one *Ram* will ſerve, we may know what proportion of *male-Lambs* to caſtrate or geld, *viz.* nineteen, or thereabouts: for if you emaſculate fewer, *viz.* but ten, you ſhall, by promiſcuous copulation of each of thoſe ten with two *Females*, hinder the increaſe, ſo far as the admittance of two *Males* will do it: but, if you caſtrate none at all, it is highly probable, that, every of the twenty *Males* copulating with every of the twenty *Females*, there will be little or no conception in any of them all.

III. And this I take to be the trueſt Reaſon, why *Foxes*, *Wolves*, and other *Vermin Animals*, that are not gelt, increaſe not faſter than *Sheep*, when as

ſo

ſo many thouſands of theſe are daily Butchered, and very few of the other die otherwiſe than of themſelves.

4. We have hitherto ſaid, There are more *Males* than *Females*; we ſay next, That the one exceed the other by about a thirteenth part. So that although more Men die violent deaths than Women, that is, more are *ſlain* in *Wars*, *killed* by *Miſchance*, *drowned* at *Sea*, and die by the *Hand of Juſtice*; moreover, more Men go to *Colonies*, and travel into Forein parts, than Women; and laſtly, more remain unmarried than of Women, as *Fellows* of *Colleges*, and *Apprentices* above eighteen, &c. yet the ſaid thirteenth part difference bringeth the buſineſs but to ſuch a paſs, that every Woman may have an Husband, without the

allowance of *Polygamy*.

5. Moreover, although a Man be *Prolifick* fourty years, and a Woman but five and twenty, which makes the *Males* to be as 560 to 325 *Females*, yet the causes above-named, and the later marriage of the Men, reduce all to an equality.

6. It appearing, that there were fourteen Men to thirteen Women, and that they die in the same proportion also; yet I have heard *Physicians* say, that they have two Women Patients to one Man, which Assertion seems very likely; for that Women have either the *Green-sickness*, or other like Distempers, are sick of *Breedings*, *Abortions*, *Child-bearing*, *Sore-breasts*, *Whites*, *Obstructions*, *Fits of the Mother*, and the like.

7. Now,

7. Now, from this it ſhould follow, that more Women ſhould die than Men, if the number of *Burials* anſwered in proportion to that of Sickneſſes: but this muſt be ſalved, either by the alleging, that the *Phyſicians* cure thoſe Sickneſſes, ſo as few more die than if none were ſick; or elſe that Men, being more intemperate than Women, die as much by reaſon of their Vices, as Women do by the Infirmity of their *Sex*; and conſequently, more *Males* being born than *Females*, more alſo die.

8. In the year 1642 many *Males* went out of *London* into the Wars then beginning, inſomuch as I expected in the ſucceeding year 1643 to have found the *Burials* of *Females* to have exceeded thoſe of *Males*, but no alteration

tion appeared; foraſmuch, as I ſuppoſe, Trading continuing the ſame in *London*, all thoſe, who loſt their *Apprentices*, had others out of the Country; and if any left their Trades and Shops, that others forthwith ſucceeded them: for, if employment for hands remain the ſame, no doubt but the number of them could not long continue in diſproportion.

9. Another pregnant Argument to the ſame purpoſe (which hath already been touched on) is, That although in the very year of the *Plague* the *Chriſtenings* decreaſed, by the dying and flying of *Teeming-Women*, yet the very next year after they increaſed ſomewhat, but the ſecond after to as full a number as in the ſecond year before the ſaid *Plague*: for I ſay again, if

there

there be encouragement for an hundred in *London*, that is, a Way how an hundred may live better than in the Country, and if there be void Houſing there to receive them, the evacuating of a fourth or third part of that number muſt ſoon be ſupplied out of the Country; ſo as the great *Plague* doth not leſſen the Inhabitants of the City, but of the Country, who in a ſhort time remove themſelves from thence hither, ſo long, until the City, for want of receit and encouragement, regurgitates and ſends them back.

10. From the difference between *Males* and *Females*, we ſee the reaſon of making *Eunuchs* in thoſe places where *Polygamy* is allowed, the later being uſeleſs as to multipli-

cation, without the former, as was said before in case of *Sheep* and other *Animals* usually gelt in these Countries.

11. By consequence, this practice of *Castration* serves as well to promote increase, as to meliorate the Flesh of those Beasts that suffer it. For that Operation is equally practised upon *Horses*, which are not used for food, as upon those that are.

12. In *Popish* Countries, where *Polygamy* is forbidden, if a greater number of *Males* oblige themselves to *Cœlibate*, than the natural over-plus, or difference between them and *Females* amounts unto; then multiplication is hindred: for if there be eight Men to ten Women, all of which eight Men are married to eight of the ten Women, then the other two bear no Children,

as

as either admitting no Man at all, or else admitting Men as Whores (that is, more than one;) which commonly procreates no more than if none at all had been used: or else such unlawful Copulations beget Conceptions, but to frustrate them by procured Abortions, or secret Murthers; all which returns to the same reckoning. Now, if the same proportion of Women oblige themselves to a single life likewise, then such obligation makes no change in this matter of increase.

13. From what hath been said appears the reason, why the Law is and ought to be so strict against Fornications and Adulteries: for, if there were universal liberty, the Increase of Mankind would be but like that of *Foxes* at best.

14. Now forasmuch as Princes are not only Powerful, but Rich, according to the number of their People (Hands being the Father, as Lands are the Mother and Womb of Wealth) it is no wonder why States, by encouraging Marriage, and hindering Licentiousness, advance their own Interest, as well as preserve the Laws of God from contempt and violation.

15. It is a Blessing to Mankind, that by this over-plus of *Males* there is this natural Bar to *Polygamy*: for in such a state Women could not live in that parity and equality of expense with their Husbands, as now, and here they do.

16. The reason whereof is, not, that a Husband cannot maintain as splendid-

ſplendidly three, as one; for he might, having three Wives, live himſelf upon a quarter of his Income, that is, in a parity with all three, as well as, having but one, live in the ſame parity at half with her alone: but rather, becauſe that to keep them all quiet with each other, and himſelf, he muſt keep them all in greater aw, and leſs ſplendour; which power he having, he will probably uſe it to keep them all as low as he pleaſes, and at no more coſt than makes for his own pleaſure; the pooreſt Subjects (ſuch as this plurality of Wives muſt be) being moſt eaſily governed.

CHAP.

Chap. IX.

Of the growth of the City.

1. In the year 1593 there died in the ninety ſeven Pariſhes within the walls, and the ſixteen without the walls (beſides 421 of the *Plague*) 3508. And the next year 3478, beſides 29 of the *Plague:* in both years 6986. Twenty years after there died in the ſame ninety ſeven, and ſixteen Pariſhes, 12110, *viz. Anno* 1614, 5873; and *Anno* 1615, 6237: ſo as the ſaid Pariſhes are increaſed, in the ſaid time, from ſeven to twelve, or very near thereabouts.

2. Moreover, the *Burials* within the like ſpace of the next twenty years, *viz. Anno* 1634 and 1635, were 15625, *viz.*

viz. as about twenty four to thirty one: the which laſt of the three numbers, 15625, is much more than double to the firſt 6986; *viz.* the ſaid Pariſhes have in fourty years increaſed from twenty three to fifty two.

3. Where is to be noted, That although we were neceſſitated to compound the ſaid ninety ſeven with the ſixteen Pariſhes, yet the ſixteen Pariſhes have increaſed faſter than the ninety ſeven. For, in the year 1620, there died within the walls 2726, and in 1660 there died but 3098 (both years being clear of the *Plague*:) ſo as in this fourty years the ſaid ninety ſeven Pariſhes have increaſed but from nine to ten, or thereabouts, becauſe the Houſing of the ſaid ninety ſeven Pariſhes could be no otherwiſe increaſed,

increaſed, than by turning great Houſes into Tenements, and building upon a few Gardens.

4. In the year 1604 there died in the ninety ſeven Pariſhes 1518, and of the *Plague* 280. And in the year 1660, 3098, and none of the *Plague*; ſo as in fifty ſix years the ſaid Pariſhes have doubled. Where note, That foraſmuch as in the ſaid year 1604 was the very next year after the great *Plague* 1603 (when the City was not yet re-peopled) we ſhall rather make the compariſon between 2014, which died *Anno* 1605, and 3431 *Anno* 1659; chooſing rather from hence to aſſert, That the ſaid ninety ſeven and ſixteen Pariſhes increaſed from twenty to thirty four, or from ten to ſeventeen in fifty four years, than from

from one to two in fifty six, as in the last aforegoing *Paragraph* is set down.

5. *Anno* 1605 there died in the sixteen Out-Parishes 2974, and *Anno* 1659, 6988: so as in the fifty four years the said Parishes have increased from three to seven.

6. *Anno* 1605 there died in the eight Out-Parishes 960, *Anno* 1659 there died in the same scope of Ground, although called now ten Parishes (the *Savoy* and *Covent-Garden* being added) 4391: so as the said Parishes have increased, within the said fifty four years, more than from one to four.

7. Moreover, there was Buried in all, *Anno* 1605, 5948, and *Anno* 1659, 14720, *viz.* about two to five.

8. Having set down the proportions, wherein we find the said three great Divisions

Diviſions of the whole Pyle, called *London*, to have increaſed; we come next to ſhew what particular Pariſhes have had the moſt remarkable ſhare in theſe Augmentations. *Viz.* of the ninety ſeven Pariſhes within the Walls the increaſe is not diſcernable, but where great Houſes, formerly belonging to Noblemen, before they built others near *White-hall*, have been turned into Tenements; upon which Account *Alhallows upon the Wall* is increaſed by the converſion of the Marqueſs of *Wincheſter*'s Houſe, lately the *Spaniſh* Embaſſadour's, into a new Street; the like of Alderman *Freeman*'s, and *La Motte*'s near the *Exchange*; the like of the Earl of *Arundel*'s in *Loth-bury*; the like of the Biſhop of *London*'s Palace, the Dean of *Paul*'s,

Paul's, and the Lord *River*'s Houſe now in hand; as alſo of the *Duke*'s-*Place*, and others heretofore.

9. Of the ſixteen Pariſhes, next without the Walls, Saint *Giles Cripplegate* hath been moſt inlarged, next to that Saint *Olaves Southwark*, then Saint *Andrew*'s *Holborn*, then *White-Chapel*, the difference in the reſt not being conſiderable.

10. Of the Out-Pariſhes, now called ten, formerly nine, and before that eight, Saint *Giles*'s and Saint *Martin*'s *in the Fields* are moſt increaſed, notwithſtanding Saint *Paul*'s *Covent-Garden* was taken out of them both.

11. The general Obſervation, which ariſes from hence, is, That the City of *London* gradually removes *Weſtward*, and did not the *Royal Exchange* and

London-

London-Bridg stay the Trade, it would remove much faster: for *Leaden-Hall-street*, *Bishop's-Gate*, and part of *Fan-church-street*, have lost their Antient Trade; *Grace-Church-street* indeed keeping it self yet entire, by reason of its conjunction with, and relation to *London-Bridg*.

12. Again, *Canning-street* and *Watlin-street* have lost their Trade of *Woollen-Drapery* to *Paul's Church-Yard*, *Ludgate-hill*, and *Fleet-street*; the *Mercery* is gone from out of *Lumbard-street* and *Cheap-side* into *Pater-Noster-Row* and *Fleet-street*.

13. The reasons whereof are, That the King's Court (in old times frequently kept in the City) is now always at *Westminster*. Secondly, the use of Coaches, whereunto the narrow

Streets

Streets of the old City are unfit, hath caused the building of those broader Streets in *Covent-Garden*, &c.

14. Thirdly, where the *Consumption* of Commodity is, *viz.* among the Gentry, the Venders of the same must seat themselves.

15. Fourthly, the cramming up of the void spaces and Gardens within the Walls with Houses, to the prejudice of *Light* and *Air*, have made men build new ones, where they less fear those inconveniencies.

16. Conformity in Building to other civil Nations hath disposed us to let our old Wooden dark Houses fall to decay, and to build new ones, whereby to answer all the ends above-mentioned.

17. Where note, That when *Lud-gate*

was the only *Western* Gate of the City, little Building was *Westward* thereof: but, when *Holborn* began to increase, *Newgate* was made. But now both these Gates are not sufficient for the Communication between the Walled City, and its enlarged *Western* Suburbs, as daily appears by the intolerable stops and embarasses of Coaches near both these Gates, especially *Ludgate*.

CHAP. X.

Of the Inequality of Parishes.

BEfore we pass from hence, we shall offer to consideration the Inequality of Parishes in and about *London*, evident in the propor-

tion of their respective *Burials*; for in the same year were Buried in *Cripplegate-Parish* 1191, that but twelve died in *Trinity-Minories*, Saint *Saviour's Southwark*, and *Botolph's Bishop-gate*, being of the middle size, as burying five and 600 *per Annum*: so that *Cripple-gate* is an hundred times as big as the *Minories*, and 200 times as big as Saint *John the Evangelist's*, *Mary-Coal-Church*, *Bennet's-Grace-Church*, *Matthew-Friday-street*, and some others within the City.

2. Hence may arise this Question, Wherefore should this Inequality be continued? If it be Answered, Because that *Pastours* of all sorts, and sizes of Abilities, may have Benefices, each man according to his merit: we Answer, That a two hundredth part of

the best *Parson*'s learning is scarce enough for a *Sexton*. But besides, there seems no reason of any difference at all, it being as much Science to save one single Soul, as one thousand.

3. We incline therefore to think the Parishes should be equal, or near, because, in the *Reformed Religions*, the principal use of *Churches* is to Preach in: now the bigness of such a *Church* ought to be no greater, than that unto which the voice of a *Preacher* of middling Lungs will easily extend; I say *easily*, because they speak an hour or more together.

4. The use of such large *Churches*, as *Paul*'s, is now wholly lost, we having no need of saying perhaps fifty *Masses* all at one time; nor of making those grand *Processions* frequent in the *Romish*

Romiſh Church; nor is the ſhape of our *Cathedral* proper at all for our *Preaching Auditories*, but rather the Figure of an *Amphi-Theater* with Galleries, gradually over-looking each other: for unto this Condition the Pariſh-Churches of *London* are driving apace, as appears by the many Galleries every day built in them.

5. Moreover, if Pariſhes were brought to the ſize of *Coalman-ſtreet*, *Alhallows-Barking*, *Chriſt-Church*, *Black-Friers*, &c. in each whereof die between 100 and 150 *per Annum*, then an hundred Pariſhes would be a fit and equal Diviſion of this great charge, and all the *Miniſters* (ſome whereof have now ſcarce fourty pounds *per Annum*) might obtain a ſubſiſtence.

6. And lastly, The *Church-Wardens* and *Over-seers* of the *Poor* might find it possible to discharge their Duties, whereas now in the greater Out-Parishes many of the poorer Parishioners through neglect do perish, and many vicious persons get liberty to live as they please, for want of some heedful Eye to overlook them.

Chap. XI.

Of the number of Inhabitants.

I Have been several times in company with men of great experience in this City, and have heard them talk seldom under Millions of *People* to be in *London*; all which I was apt enough to believe, until, on a certain day,

day, one of eminent Reputation was upon occaſion aſſerting, That there was in the year 1661 two Millions of People more than *Anno* 1625 before the great *Plague*. I muſt confeſs, that, until this provocation, I had been frighted; with that miſ-underſtood Example of *David*, from attempting any computation of the People of this populous place; but hereupon I both examined the lawfulneſs of making ſuch Inquiries, and, being ſatisfied thereof, went about the work it ſelf in this manner: *viz.*

2. Firſt, I imagined, That, if the Conjecture of the worthy Perſon aforementioned had any truth in it, there muſt needs be about ſix or ſeven Millions of People in *London* now; but, repairing to my Bills, I found, that not

above 15000 *per Annum* were buried; and consequently, that not above one in four hundred must die *per Annum*, if the Total were but six Millions.

3. Next considering, That it is esteemed an even lay, whether any man lives ten years longer, I supposed it was the same, that one of any ten might die within one year. But when I considered, that of the 15000 afore-mentioned about 5000 were *Abortive* and *Stil-born*, or died of *Teeth*, *Convulsion*, *Rickets*, or as *Infants*, and *Chrysoms*, and *Aged*; I concluded, that of Men and Women, between ten and sixty, there scarce died 10000 *per Annum* in *London*, which number being multiplied by 10, there must be but 10000 in all, that is not the $\frac{1}{6}$ part of what the *Alderman* imagined.

These

These were but sudden thoughts on both sides, and both far from truth, I thereupon endeavoured to get a little nearer, thus: *viz.*

4. I considered, that the number of *Child-bearing Women* might be about double to the *Births*: forasmuch as such Women, one with another, have scarce more than one Child in two years. The number of *Births* I found, by those years wherein the *Registries* were well kept, to have been somewhat less than the *Burials*. The *Burials* in these late years at a *Medium* are about 13000, and consequently the *Christenings* not above 12000. I therefore esteemed the number of *Teeming-Women* to be 24000: then I imagined, that there might be twice as many Families, as

of such Women; for that there might be twice as many Women *Aged* between 16 and 76, as between 16 and 40, or between 20 and 44; and that there were about eight Persons in a Family, one with another, *viz.* the Man and his Wife, three Children and three Servants or Lodgers: now 8 times 48000 makes 384000.

5. Secondly, I find, by telling the number of Families in some Parishes within the Walls, that 3 out of 11 Families *per annum* have died: wherefore, 13000 having died in the whole, it should follow, there were 48000 Families according to the last-mentioned Account.

6. Thirdly, the Account, which I made of the *Trained-Bands* and *Auxiliary*-Souldiers doth enough justifie this Account.

7. And

7. And lastly, I took the Map of *London* set out in the year 1658 by *Richard Newcourt*, drawn by a Scale of Yards. Now I ghessed that in 100 Yards square there might be about 54 Families, supposing every House to be 20 Foot in the front: for on two sides of the said square there will be 100 Yards of Housing in each, and in the two other sides 80 each; in all 360 Yards: that is, 54 Families in each square, of which there are 220 within the Walls, making in all 11880 Families within the Walls. But forasmuch as there die within the Walls about 3200 *per Annum*, and in the whole 13000; it follows, that the Housing within the Walls is $\frac{4}{5}$ part of the whole, and consequently, that there are 47520 Families in and about *London*, which

agrees

agrees well enough with all my former computations: the worſt whereof doth ſufficiently demonſtrate, that there are two Millions of People in *London*, which nevertheleſs moſt men do believe, as they do, that there be three Women for one Man, whereas there are fourteen Men for thirteen Women, as elſwhere hath been ſaid.

8. We have (though perhaps too much at Random) determined the number of the Inhabitants of *London* to be about 384000: the which being granted, we aſſert, that 199112 are *Males*, and 184886 *Females*.

9. Whereas we have found, that of 100 quick Conceptions about 36 of them die before they be ſix years old, and that perhaps but one ſurviveth

viveth 76; we having seven *Decads* between six and 76, we fought six mean proportional numbers between 64, the remainder, living at six years, and the one, which survives 76, and find, that the numbers following are practically near enough to the truth; for men do not die in exact Proportions, nor in Fractions, from whence arises this Table following.

Viz. Of an hundred there dies within the first six years	36
The next ten years, or *Decad*	24
The second *Decad*	15
The third *Decad*	9
The fourth	6
The next	4
The next	3
The next	2
The next	1

10. From whence it follows, that of the said 100 conceived, there remain alive at six years end 64.

At

At 16 years end 40	At fifty six 6
At twenty six 25	At sixty 3
At thirty six 16	At seventy six 1
At fourty six 10	At eighty 0

11. It follows also, That of all which have been conceived, there are now alive 40 *per Cent.* above sixteen years old, 25 above twenty six years old, *& sic deinceps*, as in the above Table. There are therefore of Aged between 16 and 56 the number of 40, less by six, *viz.* 34; of between 26 and 66 the number of 25, less by three, *viz.* 22; *& sic deinceps.*

12. Wherefore, supposing there be 1991 *Males*, and the number between 16 and 56 being 34; it follows, there are 34 *per Cent.* of all those *Males* fighting Men in *London*, that is 6769, *viz.* near 7000; the truth whereof I

leave

leave to examination, only the $\frac{2}{5}$ of 67694, *viz.* 13539, is to be added for *Westminster*, *Stepney*, *Lambeth*, and the other distant Parishes; making in all 81233 fighting Men.

12. The next inquiry will be, In how long time the City of *London* shall, by the ordinary proportion of Breeding and dying, double its breeding People? I answer, In about seven years, and (*Plagues* considered) eight. Wherefore, since there be 24000 pair of Breeders, that is $\frac{1}{3}$ of the whole, it follows, that in eight times eight years the whole People of the City shall double, without the accels of Foreiners; the which contradicts not our Account of its growing from two to five in 56 years with such accesses.

13. According to this proportion,

one

one couple, *viz.* *Adam* and *Eve*, doubling themselves every 64 years of the 5610 years, which is the *Age* of the World according to the *Scriptures*, shall produce far more People than are now in it. Wherefore the World is not above 100 thousand years old, as some vainly imagine, nor above what the *Scripture* makes it.

CHAP. XII.

Of the Country-Bills.

WE have, for the present, done with our Observations upon the Accounts of *Burials* and *Christenings* in and about *London*; we shall next present the Accounts of both *Burials*, *Christenings*, and also of *Weddings*

in

in the Country, having to that purpose inserted Tables of 90 years for a certain Parish in *Hantshire*, being a place neither famous for *Longevity* and *Healthfulness*, nor for the contrary. Upon which Tables we observe,

1. That every *Wedding*, one with another, produces four Children, and consequently that that is the proportion of Children which any Marriageable Man or Woman may be presumed shall have. For, though a man may be Married more than once, yet, being once Married, he may die without any Issue at all.

2. That in this Parish there were born 15 *Females* for 16 *Males*, whereas in *London* there were 13 for 14, which shews, that *London* is somewhat more apt to produce *Males* than the

Country. And it is possible, that in some other places there are more *Females* born than *Males*: which, upon this variation of proportion, I again recommend to the examination of the curious.

3. That in the said whole 90 years the *Burials* of the *Males* and *Females* were exactly equal, and that in several *Decads* they differed not $\frac{1}{100}$ part; That in one of the two *Decads*, wherein the difference was very notorious, there were Buried of *Males* 337, and of *Females* but 284, *viz.* 53 difference, and in the other there died contrariwise 338 *Males*, and 386 *Females*, differing 46.

4. There are also *Decads*, where the Birth of *Males* and *Females* differ very much, *viz.* about 60.

5. That

5. That in the said 90 years there have been born more than buried in the said Parish (the which, both 90 years ago, and also now, consisted of about 2700 Souls) but 1059, *viz.* not 12 *per Annum*, one year with another.

6. That these 1059 have in all probability contributed to the increase of *London*; since, as was said even now, it neither appears by the *Burials*, *Christenings*, or by the built of new-housing, that the said Parish is more populous now, than 90 years ago, by above two or 300 Souls. Now, if all other places send about $\frac{1}{3}$ of their increase, *viz.* about one out of 900 of their Inhabitants *Annually* to *London*, and that there be 14 times as many People in *England* as there be in *London* (for which we have given some

Reasons) then *London* increases by such *Adventæ* every year above 6000: the which will make the Account of *Burials* to swell about 200 *per Annum*, and will answer the increases we observe. It is clear, that the said Parish is increased about 300, and it is probable that three or four hundred more went to *London*; and it is known, That about 400 went to *New-England*, the *Caribe-Islands*, and *New-found-Land*, within these last fourty years.

7. According to the *Medium* of the said whole 90 years, there have been five *Christenings* for four *Burials*, although in some single *Years* and *Decads* there have been three to two, although sometimes (though more rarely) the *Burials* have exceeded the *Births*, as in the case of *Epidemical* Diseases.

8. Our

8. Our former Observation, That healthful years are also the most fruitful, is much confirmed by our Country Accounts; for, 70 being our Standard for *Births*, and 58 for *Burials*, you shall find, that where fewer than 58 died, more than 70 were born. Having given you a few instances thereof, I shall remit you to the Tables for the general proof of this Assertion: *Viz. Anno* 1633, when 103 were born, there died but 29. Now, in none of the whole 90 years, more were born than 103, and but in one fewer than 29 died, *viz.* 28 *Anno* 1658. Again *Anno* 1568, when 93 were born, but 42 died. *Anno* 1584, when 90 were born, but 41 died. *Anno* 1650, when 86 were born, but 52 died. So that by how much more are

born, by so much (as it were) the fewer die. For when 103 were born, but 29 died: but when but 86 were born, then 52 died.

On the other side, *Anno* 1638, when 156 died *per Annum*, which was the greatest year of *Mortality*, then less than the meer Standard 70, *viz.* but 66, were born. Again *Anno* 1644, when 137 died, but 59 were born. *Anno* 1597, when 117 died, but 48 were born. And *Anno* 1583, when 87 died, but 59 were born.

A little Irregularity may be found herein, as that *Anno* 1612, when 116 died (*viz.* a number double to our Standard 58, yet) 87 (*viz.* 17 above the Standard 79) were born. And that when 89 died, 75 were born: but these differences are not so great,

nor

nor ſo often, as to evert our Rule, which, beſides the Authority of theſe Accounts, is probable in it ſelf.

9. Of all the ſaid 90 years the year 1638 was the moſt *Mortal*; I therefore inquired, whether the *Plague* was then in that Pariſh, and having good ſatisfaction that it was not (which I the rather believe, becauſe that the *Plague* was not then conſiderable at *London*) but that it was a Malignant *Fever*, raging ſo fiercely about *Harveſt*, that there appeared ſcarce hands enough to take in the Corn: which argues, conſidering there were 2700 Pariſhioners, that ſeven might be ſick for one that died: whereas of the *Plague* more die than recover. Laſtly, theſe People lay longer ſick than is uſual in the *Plague*, nor was

there any mention of *Sores*, *Swellings*, *Blue-Tokens*, &c. among them. It follows, that the proportion between the *greatest* and the *least Mortalities* in the Country are far greater than at *London*: Forasmuch as the greatest 156 is above *quintuple* unto 28 the least, whereas in *London* (the *Plague* excepted, as here it hath been) the number of Burials upon other Accounts within no *Decad* of years hath been double, whereas in the Country it hath been *quintuple*, not only within the whole ninety years, but also within the same *Decad*: for *Anno* 1633 there died but 29, and *Anno* 1638 the above-mentioned number of 156. Moreover, as in *London*, in no *Decad*, the Burials of one year are double to those of another: so in

the

the Country they are seldom not more than so; as by this Table appears.

Decad	greatest number of Burials	least number of Burials
1	66	34
2	87	39
3	117	38
4	53	30
5	116	51
6	89	50
7	156	35
8	137	46
9	80	28

Which shews, that the opener and freer *Airs* are most subject both to the good and bad Impressions, and that the *Fumes*, *Steams* and *Stenches* of *London* do so medicate and impregnate the *Air* about it, that it becomes capable of little more, as if the said *Fumes* rising out of *London* met with,

with, oppoſed and juſtled backwards the Influences falling from above, or reſiſted the Incurſion of the Country-*Airs*.

10. In the laſt *Paragraph* we ſaid, that the Burials in the Country were ſometime *quintuple* to one another, but of the Chriſtenings we affirm, that within the ſame *Decad* they are ſeldom double, as appears by this Table, *viz.*

Decad	greateſt *number of Births*	leaſt
1	70	50
2	90	45
3	71	52
4	93	60
5	87	61
6	85	63
7	103	66
8	87	62
9	86	52

Now

Now, although the disproportions of Births be not so great as that of *Burials*, yet these disproportions are far greater than at *London*: for let it be shewn in any of the *London* Bills, that within two years the *Christenings* have decreased ½, or increased double, as they did *Anno* 1584, when 90 were born, and *Anno* 1586, wherein were but 45: or to rise from 52, as *Anno* 1593, to 71, as in the next year 1594. Now these disproportions both in Births and Burials confirm what hath been before asserted, That *Healthfulness* and *Fruitfulness* go together, as they would not, were there not disproportions in both, although proportional.

11. By the Standard of Burials in this Parish I thought to have computed the number of Inhabitants in it, *viz.*

viz. by multiplying 58 by 4, which made the *Product* 232, the number of Families. Hereupon I wondred, that a Parish containing a large Market-Town, and 12 Miles compass, should have but 232 Houses; I then multiplied 232 by 8, the *Product* whereof was 1856, thereby hoping to have had the number of the Inhabitants, as I had for *London:* but when upon inquiry, I found there had been 2100 Communicants in that Parish in the time of a *Minister*, who forced too many into that Ordinance, and that 1500 was the ordinary number of Communicants in all times; I found also, that forasmuch as there were near as many under 16 years old, as there are above, *viz.* Communicants, I concluded, that there must be about 2700

or

or 2800 Souls in that Parish: from whence it follows, that little more than one of 50 dies in the Country, whereas in *London* it seems manifest, that about one in 32 dies, over and above what dies of the *Plague*.

12. It follows therefore from hence, what I more faintly asserted in the former Chapter, That the Country is more *healthful* than the City; that is to say, although men die more regularly, and less *per saltum* in *London*, than in the Country, yet, upon the whole, matter, there die fewer *per rata*; so as the Fumes, Steams, and Stenches above-mentioned, although they make the Air of *London* more equal, yet not more *Healthful*.

13. When I consider, That in the Country seventy are Born for fifty eight Buried,

Buried, and that before the year 1600 the like happened in *London*, I considered, whether a City, as it becomes more *populous*, doth not, for that very cause, become more *unhealthful*: and inclined to believe, that *London* now is more *unhealthful* than heretofore; partly for that it is more populous, but chiefly because I have heard, that sixty years ago few *Sea-Coals* were burnt in *London*, which are now universally used. For I have heard, that *Newcastle* is more *unhealthful* than other places, and that many People cannot at all endure the smoak of *London*, not only for its unpleasantness, but for the suffocations which it causes.

14. Suppose, that *Anno* 1569 there were 2400 Souls in that Parish, and

that

that they increased by the *Births* 70, exceeding the *Burials* 58, it will follow, that the said 2400 cannot double under 200. Now, if *London* be less *healthful* than the Country, as certainly it is, the *Plague* being reckoned in, it follows, that *London* must be doubling it self by generation in much above 200: but if it hath increased from 2 to 5 in 54, as aforesaid, the same must be by reason of transplantation out of the Country.

The Conclusion.

IT may be now asked, To what purpose tends all this laborious bustling and groping? To know,

1. The number of the People?

2. How

2. How many *Males*, and *Females*?
3. How many Married and Single?
4. How many *Teeming* Women?
5. How many of every *Septenary*, or *Decad* of years in age?
6. How many *Fighting* Men?
7. How much *London* is, and by what steps it hath increased?
8. In what time the Housing is repleniſhed after a *Plague*?
9. What proportion die of each general and particular *Caſualties*?
10. What Years are Fruitful and Mortal, and in what Spaces and Intervals they follow each other?
11. In what proportion Men neglect the Orders of the *Church*, and *Sects* have increased?

12. The

12. The disproportion of Parishes?

13. Why the *Burials* in *London* exceed the *Christenings*, when the contrary is visible in the Country?

To this I might answer in general, by saying, that those, who cannot apprehend the reason of these Inquiries, are unfit to trouble themselves to ask them.

2. I might answer by asking, Why so many have spent their times and Estates about the Art of making Gold? which, if it were much known, would only exalt Silver into the place which Gold now possesseth; and if it were known but to some one Person, the same single *Adeptus* could not, nay, durst not enjoy it,

but must be either a Prisoner to some Prince, and Slave to some Voluptuary, or else skulk obscurely up and down for his privacy and concealment.

3. I might answer, That there is much pleasure in deducing so many abstruse and unexpected inferences out of these poor despised Bills of *Mortality*; and in building upon that ground, which hath lain waste these eighty years. And there is pleasure in doing something new, though never so little, without pestering the World with voluminous Transcriptions.

4. But I answer more seriously, by complaining, That whereas the Art of Governing, and the true *Politicks*, is how to preserve the Subject

ject in *Peace* and *Plenty*, that men ſtudy only that part of it which teacheth how to ſupplant and over-reach one another, and how, not by fair out-running, but by tripping up each other's heels, to win the Prize.

Now, the Foundation or Elements of this honeſt harmleſs *Policy* is to underſtand the Land, and the hands of the Territory, to be governed according to all their intrinſick and accidental differences: As for example; It were good to know the *Geometrical* Content, Figure, and Situation of all the Lands of a *Kingdom*, eſpecially according to its moſt natural, permanent, and conſpicuous Bounds. It were good to know how much Hay an Acre of every ſort of

Meadow will bear; how many Cattel the ſame weight of each ſort of Hay will feed and fatten; what quantity of Grain and other Commodities the ſame Acre will bear in one, three, or ſeven years, *communibus Annis*; unto what uſe each ſoil is moſt proper. All which particulars I call the intrinſick value: for there is alſo another value meerly accidental, or extrinſick, conſiſting of the Cauſes why a parcel of Land, lying near a good Market, may be worth double to another parcel, though but of the ſame intrinſick goodneſs; which anſwers the Queries, why Lands in the *North* of *England* are worth but ſixteen years purchaſe, and thoſe of the *Weſt* above eight and twenty. It is no leſs neceſſary to know how many

many People there be of each Sex, State, Age, Religion, Trade, Rank, or Degree, *&c.* by the knowledg whereof, Trade and Government may be made more certain and Regular; for, if men knew the People, as aforesaid, they might know the consumption they would make, so as Trade might not be hoped for where it is impossible. As for instance, I have heard much complaint, that Trade is not set in some of the *South-western* and *North-western* Parts of *Ireland*, there being so many excellent Harbours for that purpose; whereas in several of those places I have also heard, that there are few other Inhabitants, but such as live *ex sponte creatis*, and are unfit Subjects of Trade, as neither employ-

ing others, nor working themſelves.

Moreover, if all theſe things were clearly and truly known (which I have but gheſſed at) it would appear, how ſmall a part of the People work upon neceſſary Labours and Callings, *viz.* how many Women and Children do juſt nothing, only learning to ſpend what others get; how many are meer Voluptuaries, and as it were meer Gameſters by Trade; how many live by puzling poor people with unintelligible Notions in Divinity and Philoſophy; how many by perſwading credulous, delicate, and litigious Perſons, that their Bodies or Eſtates are out of Tune, and in danger; how many by fighting as Souldiers; how many by Miniſtries of

of Vice and Sin; how many by Trades of meer Pleaſure, or Ornaments; and how many in a way of lazy attendance, *&c.* upon others: And on the other ſide, how few are employed in raiſing and working neceſſary Food and Covering; and of the ſpeculative men, how few do ſtudy *Nature* and *Things!* The more ingenious not advancing much further than to write and ſpeak wittily about theſe matters.

I conclude, That a clear knowledge of all theſe particulars, and many more, whereat I have ſhot but at rovers, is neceſſary, in order to good, certain, and eaſie Government, and even to balance Parties and Factions both in *Church* and

State. But whether the knowledge thereof be neceſſary to many, or fit for others than the Sovereign and his chief Miniſters, I leave to conſideration.

AN

AN APPENDIX.

FOrasmuch as a long and serious perusal of all the Bills of Mortality, which this great City hath afforded for almost fourscore years, hath advanced but the few Observations comprised in the fore-going Treatise; I hope very little will be expected from the few scattered Papers that have come to my hands since the publishing thereof, especially from one that hath learned from the *Royal Society*, how many Observations go to the making up of one *Theoreme*, which (like Oaks and other Trees

Trees fit for durable Building) must be of many years growth.

The Accounts which follow, I reckon but as Timber and Stones; and the best Inferences I can make, are but as hewing them to a Square: as for composing a beautiful and firm Structure out of them, I leave it to the Architecture of the said *Society*, under whom I think it honour enough to work as a Labourer.

My first Observation shall be, That at *Dublin* the Number of Weekly Burials being about 20, and those of *London* about 300, as also the Number of People reckoned to be within the Limits of the Bills of Mortality at *London* to be 460000; it will follow, that the Number of Inhabitants of *Dublin* be about 30000, *viz.* about one fifteenth

fifteenth part of those in and about *London*, which agrees with that Number which I have heard the Books of Poll-Money, raised but little before the time of this Bill, have exhibited as the Number of Inhabitants of that City: So as although I do not think one single Weekly Bill is sufficient to ground such a Conclusion upon, yet I think that several yearly Bills is the best of the easie ways from which to collect the Number of the People.

Secondly, Although I take it for granted, that in *Dublin* there be more Born than Buried, because the same hath appeared to be so in *London* by the Bills of Mortality before the year 1641, when the Civil Wars began, and much more eminently in *Amsterdam*, as shall be hereafter shewn; yet there

there are but 14 ſet down as Chriſtned; which ſhews, that the defect there is much the ſame as at *London*, whether the cauſe thereof be negligence in the Regiſter, or non-conformity to Publick Order, or both, I leave to the curious. I believe the cauſe is alſo the ſame, for as much as I heard it to be a Maxim at *Dublin*, to follow, if not forerun, all that is, or as they underſtand will be, practiſed in *London*; and that in all particulars incident to humane affairs.

I have here inſerted two other Countrey Bills, the one of *Cranbrook* in *Kent*, the other of *Tiverton* in *Devonſhire*, which with that of *Hantſhire*, lying about the midway between them, give us a view of the moſt Eaſterly, Southerly, and Weſterly parts of *England*,

land: I have endeavoured to procure the like account from *Northumberland*, *Cheſhire*, *Norfolk* and *Nottinghamſhire*; Thereby to have a view of ſeven Countries moſt differently ſituated, from whence I am ſorry to obſerve that my Southern friends have been hitherto more curious and diligent than thoſe of the North. The full obſervation from theſe Bills is, that all theſe three Countrey Bills agree, that each Weding produces four Children, which is likewiſe confirmed from the Bills of *Amſterdam*. Secondly, they all agree that there be more Males born than Females, but in different proportions, for at *Cranbrook* there be 20 Males for 19 Females, in *Hantſhire*, 16 for 15. in *London* 14 for 13, and at *Tiverton*, 12 for 11. Thirdly, I have inſerted

the

the Bills themſelves, to the end that whoever pleaſes may examin, by all three together, the Obſervations I raiſed from the *Hantſhire* Bill alone; conceiving it will be more pleaſure and ſatisfaction to do it themſelves, than to receive it from another hand. Only I ſhall add, as a new Obſervation from them all, that in the years 1648 and 1649. being the time when the people of *England* did moſt reſent the horrid Parricide of his late Sacred Majeſty, that there were but nine weddings in that year in the ſame places, when there were ordinarily between 30 and 40 *per Annum*; and but 16, when there were ordinarily at other times between 50 and 60. And it may be alſo obſerved that ſomething of this black murder appeared in the

year

years 1643 and 1644, when the Civil war was at the higheſt, but the contrary in the years 1654, 1655, &c. to prevent the new way of Marriage then impoſed upon the people.

I have alſo ſupplied the Tables from the three generall Bills for the years 1662, 1663, and 1664, which you will find to juſtifie the former obſervations. But moſt eminently that which I take to be of moſt concernment, namely, of the difference between the numbers of Males and Females.

In the former Obſervations I did endeavour to deduce the number of the Inhabitants about the City of *London*, from the Bills of Mortality, concluding them to be about 460000, and did likewiſe ſet forth by what ſteps the people of the ſaid City have increaſed

creaſed from two to five ſince the year 1600.

And particularly in what proportions the City Increaſed in its ſeveral parts from time to time: I have now procured an account of the men, women, and children which were *Anno* 1631. found within the Liberties of *London* which are circumſcribed by *Temple-Bar*, *Holborn-Bars*, *Smithfield-bars*, *Shorditch-Bars*, *White-chappel-Bars*, and to the *Tower* Liberties, and Meal-market in *Southwark*; by which account I hope it will appear, that I computed too many rather than too few, although the moſt part of men have thought otherwiſe. Nor do I wonder at it, ſince I never obſerved more enormous miſtakes in any matter than concerning the number of people,

Ale-

Ale-houſes, Coaches, Ships, Sea-men, Water-men, and ſeveral other Tradeſmen, *&c.* The proportions of all which I have alwaies thought is neceſſary to be known, in order to an exact Symmetry of the ſeveral members of a Common-wealth. I ſay, that the whole number of Inhabitans exceeds not 460000.

1. The number of Men, Women, and Children, found in the City and Liberties 1631. was 130178.

2. The Liberties of the City of *London* conſiſt of the 97 Pariſhes within the Walls, and of $\frac{1}{3}$ of the 16 Pariſhes next without them, which eſtimate of mine, nevertheleſs, I leave to examination.

The Liberties of *London* from the year 1631 to the year 1661 increaſed

from 8 to 11, as may appear by the Tables, and consequently the said 130000. found in the year 1631, were increased to 179000, in *Anno* 1661.

Lastly, the Liberties of *London* in the year 1661 were in proportion to the whole, as 4 to 9. and consequently if there were 179000 souls, in the said Liberties, there was not above 403000 in the whole number of Parishes then comprehended in the Bills of Mortality.

The substance of the *Amsterdam* Bills of Mortality is, *viz.*

1. That there died in the several years of the Plague, as followeth:

Anno	1622	4141
	1623	5929
	1624	11795
	1625	6781
	1626	4425

1627

1627	3976
1628	4497
1636	17193
1655	16727
1663	9753
1664	24148

2. That there are eleven burying-places, beſides the Hoſpital and Peſt-houſe, 257 Streets and Lanes, with 43 Burgwalls and Grachts in that City.

3. That in ſeven years, beginning from the 15 of *Auguſt* 1617 to the ſame day 1624, there were Chriſtned in the reformed Churches of *Amſterdam* 52537, and that there died in the ſame time 32532. So as there were 20005 more born than buried, beſides thoſe that were Chriſtned in other Congregations. And in the ſame time were 16430 publiſht Marriages.

4. That in the first week of *September* 1664 there died 1041, and in 18 weeks before the Burials increased before the Burials increased from 331 up to the said number of 1041, and in twelve weeks after decreased back to the like number of 330.

5. In *February* following there died but 118 a week, and the ordinary number of weekly burials is about 100, so as *London* seems to be three times as big as *Amsterdam*.

6. I have likewise hapned on some other Accompts, relating to Mortalities of some great Cities of the World, of what Authority I know not, but as printed at *Amsterdam* 1664, *viz.* *Anno* 1619 there died in *Grand Cairo* in ten weeks 73500, without any visible diminution of the people.

7. *Anno*

7. *Anno* 1625 there died in *Leyden* 9597. *Anno* 1635 there died in the ſame City of *Leyden* from the 14 of *July*, to the 29 of *December* 14381, the greateſt week of mortality being the latter end of *October* was 1452. This plague in 15 weeks increaſed from 96, to the ſaid number of 1452, and in ten weeks after decreaſed to 107. Anſwerable to the time of Increaſe and decreaſe afore-mentioned in *Amſterdam*, *Anno* 1655. there died in 21 weeks from *July* to *November* 13287. the greateſt week being *Septemb.* 25. when died 896.

8. At *Harlem* there died in the ſame year, in the months of *Auguſt*, *September*, *October* and *November* 5723.

9. *Anno* 1637. in *Conſtantinople* there died 1500 *per diem*, but how long

this Plague lasted, appeareth not.

10. The same year died in *Prague* 28000 Christians, and 10000 Jews.

11. *Anno* 1652 there died in *Cracovia* 17000 Christians, and 20000 Jews.

12. *Anno* 1653 there died in *Dantzick* in the last week of *September* 640, and in *Conningsburg* 490.

13. 1654 there died in *Copenhagen* for several weeks 700 *per* week.

14. *Anno* 1655 there died at *Amsterdam* and *Leyden*, as above-mentioned; and at *Deventon* 70, 80, and 90 *per diem*.

15. At *Leeuwardeen* 56 *per diem*.

16. *Anno* 1656 there was so sweeping a Plague at *Naples*, that there died of it at the latter end of *May* 1300, or 1400 *per diem*. The sixth of

June

June there were 80000 ſick, that the well were not able to help, or bury the dead; preſently after there died 5000 in three daies; in *Auguſt* it began to ceaſe, after it had deſtroyed 300000 people.

17. The Town of *Scala* in *Italy* was quite diſpeopled, and at *Minory* there ſcaped but 22. At *Rome* there died in the ſame year about 100 *per diem* for a great while together.

18. 1657 There died at *Genoway* in Midſomer week 1200, afterwards there died 1600 *per diem*; in ſo much that in the beginning of *Auguſt* they burnt the dead Corps for want of hands to bury them, which great Mortality decreaſed to five or ſix *per diem* before *September* was out. The total ſum of all that died was about 70000.

19. At *Bergen* in *Norway*, *Anno* 1618 the plague is represented to have been very terrible, by saying that there died 50 or 60 *per diem*, and that the whole City was in tears, that the Coffin-makers refused to make Coffins, that parents carried their children, and children their parents to the grave. But for as much as it was not mentioned how populous this place was, nor for how many daies the Mortality continued, I can make but little estimate of this Plague, by what is above related.

20. The general Observations arising from the above-mentioned particulars, are as followeth:

First, That Northern, as well as Southern Countries are infested with great Plagues; although in the Southern

thern Countries they are more vehement and do both begin and end more suddenly.

21. Secondly, from the year 1652 the Plague was at *Crakow*, 1653 at *Dantzick* and *Coningsburg*, 1654 at *Copenhagen*, 1655 at *Leyden* and *Amsterdam*, and other Towns in the *Netherlands*, 1656. at *Naples* and *Rome*, 1657 at *Genoa*; So as it well deserves enquiry, whether the Plague in all these places were a sickness of the same kind, and did successively perambulate the several Countries above-mentioned; or whether it were a several disease in each place.

22. Thirdly, that the Plague is longer in rising to its heighth, than in decreasing to the same pitch; and the proportion thereof, in such cases where it

it hath most plainly appeared, is about three to two; for at *Amsterdam* it was eighteen weeks rising, and twelve decreasing; and at *Leyden* fifteen upon the increase, and ten decreasing.

It may be further observed, that in the four several times of great Mortality, the height was not alwaies in the same moneth; for *Anno* 1592 it was the second week in *August*, when there died 1550 of all diseases; in the year 1603 the height was the second week of *September*, when there died 3129 of all diseases; in 1625 the extremity was in the third week in *August*, when there died 5205. *Anno* 1636 the like extremity was in the first week of *October*, there then dying 405 of all diseases. In this place I think fit to intimate, that considering the present

increase

increaſe of the City from *Anno* 1625 to this time; which is from eight to thirteen, that until the Burials exceed 1400 *per week*, the Mortality will not exceed that of 1625. Which God for ever avert.

It may be further obſerved, that the time of the Plagues continuance at the height was of ſeveral durations; for *Anno* 1592 it continued from the firſt week in *July* to the ſecond of *September*, without increaſing or decreaſing above 100 in 1600; whereas in 1603 it remain'd but three weeks at the ſtate, decreaſing neer $\frac{1}{8}$ the next week after the height; *Anno* 1625 it remain'd not three weeks at a ſtay, increaſing $\frac{1}{16}$ part the next week before the height, and decreaſing as much the next week after. *Anno* 1636 it

ſtood

ſtood five weeks without increaſing or decreaſing above $\frac{1}{16}$ part afore-mentioned.

Concerning the diſeaſe of the Plague, *Anno* 1592 it decreaſed to $\frac{1}{16}$ of the greateſt number that died in twenty weeks; *Anno* 1603, it did the ſame in eleven; *Anno* 1625, in nine weeks; *Anno* 1636, as it was not ſo fierce as in the other years, ſo it was of longer continuance, as hath been elſewhere noted.

The laſt thing I ſhall obſerve is, that in all the four great years of mortality above-mentioned, I do not find that any week the Plague encreaſed to the double of the precedent week above five times.

Anno

The Table of CAS

The Years of our Lord	1647	1648	1649	1650	1651	1652	653	1654	1655	1656	1657	1658	1659
ortive and Stil-born	335	329	327	351	389	381	38[illegible]	433	483	419	463	467	421
d	916	835	889	696	780	834	864	974	743	892	869	1176	909
e and Fever	1260	884	751	970	1038	1212	282	1371	689	875	999	1800	2303
plex and Suddenly	68	74	64	74	106	111	118	86	92	102	113	138	91
ch			1	3	7	2				1			
ed	4	1			6	6			4		5	5	3
ding	3	2	5	1	3	4	3	2	7	3	5	4	7
dy Flux, Scouring and Flux	155	176	802	289	833	762	200	386	68	368	362	233	346
nt and Scalded	3	6	10	5	11	8	5	7	10	5	7	4	6
cature	1			1		2	1	1			3		
cer Gangrene and Fistula	26	29	31	19	31	53	36	37	73	31	24	35	63
Wolf				8									
ker, Sore-mouth and Thrush	66	28	54	42	68	51	53	72	44	81	19	27	73
ld-bed	161	106	114	117	206	213	158	192	77	201	236	225	226
isoms and Infants	1369	1254	1065	990	1237	1280	1050	1343	189	1393	1162	1144	858
ick and Wind	103	71	85	82	76	102	80	101	85	120	113	179	116
d and Cough							41	36	21	58	30	31	33
sumption and Cough	2423	2200	2388	1988	2350	2410	2286	2868	2406	3184	2757	3610	2982
nvulsion	684	491	530	493	569	653	606	828	702	1027	807	841	742
mp			1										
of the Stone		2	1	3		1	1	2	4	1	3	5	6
opsie and Tympany	185	434	421	508	444	556	617	704	660	706	631	911	646
owned	47	40	50	27	49	50	53	30	43	49	63	60	57
ssive drinking			2										
ecuted	8	17	29	43	24	12	19	21	19	22	20	18	7
ainted in a Bath					1								
alling-Sickness	3	2	2	3		3	4	1	4	3	1		4
ox and small Pox	139	400	1190	184	525	1279	139	812	1294	823	835	409	1523
ound dead in the Streets	6	6	9	8	7	9	14	4	3	4	9	11	2
rench-Pox	18	29	15	18	21	20	20	20	29	23	21	53	51
righted	4	4	1		3		2		1	1			
Gout	9	5	12	9	7	7	5	6	8	7	8	13	14
Grief	12	13	16	7	17	14	11	17	10	13	10	12	13
anged, and made away themselves	11	10	13	14	9	14	15	9	14	16	24	18	11
leach-Ach		1	11	2		2	6	6	5	3	4	5	35
aundice	57	35	39	49	41	43	57	71	61	41	46	77	102

ASUALTIES.

1658	1659	1660	1629	1630	1631	1632	1633	1634	1635	1636	1631 1632 1633	1633 1634 1635	1647 1648 1649	1651 1652 1653	1655 1656 1657	1629 1649 1659	In 20 Years.
57	421	544	499	439	410	445	500	475	507	523	175	2005	1342	1587	1832	1247	8559
76	909	1095	579	712	661	671	704	623	794	714	247	2814	3336	3452	3680	2377	15757
00	2303	2148	956	1091	1115	1108	953	1279	1622	2360	441	6235	3865	4903	4363	4010	23784
38	91	67	22	36		17	24	35	26		7	85	280	421	445	177	1306
													4	9	1	1	15
5	3	8	13	8	10	13	6	4		4	5	14	5	12	14	16	99
4	7	2	5	2	5	4	4	3			1	7	11	12	19	17	65
3	346	251	449	438	352	348	278	512	346	330	158	1466	1422	2181	1161	1597	7818
4	6	6	3	10	7	5	1	3	12	3	2	19	24	31	26	19	135
									1	3		4	2	4	3		13
5	63	52	20	14	23	28	27	30	24	30	8	112	105	157	150	114	609
												8					8
7	73	68	6	4	4	1			5	74	15	79	190	244	161	133	689
5	226	194	150	157	112	171	132	143	163	230	590	668	498	769	839	490	3364
4	858	1123	2596	2378	2035	2268	2130	2315	2113	1895	9277	8453	4678	4910	4788	4519	32106
9	116	167	48	57					37	50	105	87	341	359	497	247	1389
1	33	24	10	58	51	55	45	54	50	57	174	207	00	77	140	43	598
0	2982	3414	1827	1910	1713	1797	1754	1955	2080	2477	5157	8266	8999	9914	12157	7197	44487
1	742	1031	52	87	18	241	221	386	418	709	498	1734	2198	2656	3377	1324	9073
					1	0	0	0	0	0	01	00	01	0	0	1	2
3	6	4				5	1	5	2	2	5	10	6	4	13	5	38
1	646	872	235	252	279	280	266	250	329	389	1048	1734	1538	2321	2982	1302	9623
0	57	48	43	33	29	34	37	32	32	45	130	147	144	182	215	130	827
													2			2	2
3	7	18	19	13	12	18	13	13	13	13	62	52	97	76	79	55	384
														1			1
	4	5	3	10	7	7	2	5	6	8	27	21	10	8	8	9	74
9	1523	354	72	40	58	531	72	1354	293	127	701	1846	1913	2755	3361	2785	10576
1	2	6	18	33	20	6	13	8	24	24	83	69	29	34	27	29	243
3	51	31	17	12	12	12	7	17	12	22	53	48	80	81	130	83	392
		9	1			1				3	2	3	9	5	2	2	21
3	14	2	2	5	3	4	4	5	7	8	14	24	35	25	36	28	134
2	13	4	18	20	22	11	14	17	5	20	71	56	48	55	45	47	279
8	11	36	8	8	6	15		3	8	7	37	18	48	47	72	32	222
3	35	26							4	2	0	6	14	14	17	46	051
7	102	76	47	59	35	42	35	45	54	63	184	197	180	212	225	188	998

Fainted in a Bath				43	24	12	19	21	19	22	20	18	7
Falling-Sickneſs					1								
Flox and ſmall Pox	3	2	2	3		3	4	1	4	3	1		4
Found dead in the Streets	139	400	1190	184	525	1279	139	812	1294	823	835	409	1523
French-Pox	6	6	9	8	7	9	14	4	3	4	9	11	2
Frighted	18	29	15	18	21	20	20	20	29	23	21	53	51
Gout	4	4	1		3		2		1	1			
Grief	9	5	12	9	7	7	5	6	8	7	8	13	14
Hanged, and made away themſelves	12	13	16	7	17	14	11	17	10	13	10	12	13
Heach-Ach	11	10	13	14	9	14	15	9	14	16	24	18	11
Jaundice		1	11	2		2	6	6	5	3	4	5	35
Jaw-faln	57	35	39	49	41	43	57	71	61	41	46	77	102
Impoſtume	1	1			3			2	2		3	1	
Itch	75	61	65	59	80	105	79	90	92	122	80	134	105
Killed by ſeveral Accidents		1											
King's Evil	27	57	39	94	47	45	57	58	52	43	52	47	59
Lethargy	27	26	22	19	22	20	26	26	27	24	23	28	23
Leproſie	3	4	2	4	4	4	3	10	9	4	6	2	
Liver-grown, Spleen and Rickets			1									1	
Lunatick	53	46	56	59	65	72	67	65	52	50	38	51	8
Meagrom	12	18	6	11	7	11	9	12	6	7	13	5	14
Meaſles	12	13		5	8	6	6	14	3	6	7	6	
Mother	5	92	3	33	33	62	8	52	11	153	15	80	6
Murdered	2					1	1	2	2	3		3	
Overlaid and ſtarved at Nurſe	3	2	7	5	4	3	3	3	9	6	5	7	7
Palſie	25	22	36	28	28	29	30	36	58	53	44	50	46
Plague	27	21	19	20	23	20	29	18	22	23	20	22	15
Plague in the Guts	3597	611	67	15	23	16	6	16	9	6	4	14	36
Pleuriſie				1		110	32		87	315	446		253
Poiſoned	30	26	13	20	23	19	17	23	10	9	17	16	13
Purples and Spotted Fever		3		7									
Quinſie and Sore-throat	145	47	43	65	54	60	75	89	56	52	56	126	368
Rickets	14	11	12	17	24	20	18	9	15	13	7	10	23
Mother, riſing of the Lights	150	224	216	190	260	329	229	372	347	458	317	476	441
Rupture	150	92	115	120	134	138	135	178	166	212	203	228	216
Scal'd head	16	7	7	6	7	16	7	15	11	20	19	18	12
Scurvy	2				1				2				
Smothered and ſtifled	32	20	21	21	29	43	41	44	103	71	82	82	95
Sores, Ulcers, broken and bruiſed			2										
Shot (Limbs	15	17	17	16	26	32	25	32	23	34	40	47	63
Spleen													2
Shingles	12	17					13	13		6	2	5	7
Starved													1
		4	8	7	1	2	1	1	3	1	3	6	5

18	7	18	19	13	12	18	13	13	13	13	62	52	97	76	79	55	384
														1			1
	4	5	3	10	7	7	2	5	6	8	27	21	10	8	8	9	74
09	1523	354	72	40	58	531	72	1354	293	127	701	1846	1913	2755	3361	2785	10576
11	2	6	18	33	20	6	13	8	24	24	83	69	29	34	27	29	243
53	51	31	17	12	12	12	7	17	12	22	5	48	80	8	130	83	392
		9	1			1				3	2	3	9	5	2	2	21
13	14	2	2	5	3	4	4	5	7	8	14	24	35	25	36	28	134
12	13	4	18	20	22	11	14	17	5	20	71	56	48	55	45	47	279
18	11	36	8	8	6	15		3	8	7	37	18	48	47	72	32	222
5	35	26							4	2	0	6	14	14	17	46	051
77	102	76	47	59	35	42	35	45	54	63	184	197	180	212	225	188	998
1			10	16	13	8	10	10	4	11	47	35	02	5	6	10	93
34	105	96	58	76	73	74	50	62	73	130	282	315	260	35	428	218	1639
							10				00	10	01				11
47	55	47	54	55	47	46	49	41	51	60	202	201	217	207	194	148	1021
28	28	54	16	25	18	38	35	20	20	69	97	150	94	94	102	66	537
2	6	4	1		2	2	3		2	2	5	7	13	21	21	9	67
1		2	2						2		2	2	1		1	3	06
51	8	15	94	12	99	87	82	77	98	99	392	356	213	269	191	158	1421
5	14	14	6	11	6	5	4	2	2	5	28	13	47	39	31	26	158
6	5	4			24					22	24	22	30	34	22	05	132
80	6	74	42	2	3	80	21	33	27	12	127	83	133	155	259	51	757
3	1	8	1							3	01	3	2	4	8	02	18
7	70	20			3	7		6	5	8	10	19	17	13	27	77	86
50	46	43	4	10	13	7	8	14	10	14	34	46	111	123	215	86	529
22	17	21	17	23	17	25	14	21	25	17	82	77	87	90	87	53	423
14	36	14		1317	274	8		1		10400	1599	10401	4290	61	33	103	16384
	253	402									00	00	61	142	844	253	991
16	12	10	26	24	26	36	21		45	24	112	90	89	72	52	51	415
							2			2	00	4	10	00	00	00	14
26	368	146	32	58	58	38	24	125	245	397	186	791	300	278	290	243	1845
10	21	14	01	8	6	7	24	04	5	22	22	55	54	71	45	34	247
76	441	521						14	49	50	00	115	780	1190	1598	657	3681
28	210	249	44	72	99	98	60	84	72	104	309	220	777	585	809	369	2700
18	12	28	2	6	4	9	4	3	10	13	21	30	36	45	68	21	201
													2	1	2		05
82	95	12	5	7	9		9		00	25	33	34	94	132	300	115	593
				24							24		2			2	26
47	61	48	23		20	48	19	19	22	29	91	89	65	115	144	141	504
	7	20														07	27
5	7	7											29	26	13	07	68
	1															1	2
6	7	14									14		19	5	13	29	51

res, ulcers, broken and bruised	15	17	17	16	20	32	25	32	25	34	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
ot (Limbs													7
leen	12	17					13	13		6	2	5	7
ingles													1
arved		4	8	7	1	2	1	1	3	1	3	6	7
itch				1									
one and Strangury	45	42	29	28	50	41	44	38	49	57	72	69	22
iatica													
opping of the Stomach	29	29	30	33	55	67	66	107	94	145	129	277	186
rfet	217	137	136	123	104	177	178	212	128	161	137	218	202
vine-Pox	4	4	3				1	4	2	1	1	1	2
eeth and Worms	767	597	540	598	709	905	691	1131	803	1198	878	1036	839
ffick	62	47											
rush											57	66	
omiting	1	6	3	7	4	6	3	14	7	27	16	19	8
orms	147	107	105	65	85	86	53						
en	1		1		2	2			1		1	2	1
ddenly													

	7	20														07	27
5	7	7												29	26	13	07	68
	1						1					1					1	2
6	7	14								14			19	5	13	29	51	
													1					F
9	22	30	35	39	58	50	58	49	33	45	189	185	144	173	247	51	937	
		2				1	3		1	6	1	4					13	
7	186	214								6		6	121	293	247	216	669	
8	202	192	63	157	149	86	104	114	132	371	445	721	613	671	644	401	3094	
1	2		5	8	4	6	3		10		23	13	11	5	5	10	57	
6	839	1008	440	506	335	470	432	454	539	1207	1751	2632	2502	3436	3915	1819	14236	
			8	12	14	34	23	15	27		68	65	109			8	242	
6			15	23	17	40	28	31	34		95	93			123	15	211	
9	8	10	1	4	1	1	2	5	6	3	7	16	17	27	69	12	136	
			19	31	28	27	19	28	27		105	74	424	224		124	830	
2	1	1			1		4				1	4	2	4	4	2	15	
			63	59	37	62	58	62	78	34	221	233				63	454	
																34193	219250	

Anno 1631. *Ann.* 7. *Caroli* I.

THe number of Men, Women, and Children in the ſeveral Wards of *London*, and Liberties: taken in *Auguſt* 1631 by ſpecial command from the Right Honourable the Lords of His Majeſties Privy Council.

Algate Ward	04763	Alderſgate	03594
Biſhopſgate	07788	Limeſtreet	01017
Baſſiſhaw	01006	Queanhith	03358
Breadſtreet	02568	Vintry	01742
Bridg-ward within	02392	Tower-ward	04348
Bridg-ward without	18660	Dowgate	03516
Billingſgate	02597	Langbourn	03168
Broadſtreet	03503	Portſoken-ward	05703
Colemanſtreet	02634	Cheap-ward	02500
Cornhil	01439	Wallbrook	01069
Criplegate wirhout	06445	Candleweek-ward	01696
Cripplegate within	04231	Caſtſc-Baynard	04793
Farrington without	20846		38404
Farrington within	08770		
Cordwainer	02238		
	89880		

Bartholomew the great	01388
Bartholomew the leſs	00506
	38404
	89880
	130178

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The Table of Burials and Christnings in London.

Anno Dom.	97 Parishes.	16 Parishes.	Out-Parishes.	Buried in all.	Besides of the Plague	Christned
1604	1518	2097	708	4323	896	5458
1605	2014	2974	960	5948	444	6104
1606	1941	2920	935	5796	2124	6614
1607	1879	2772	1019	5670	2372	6584
1608	2391	3218	1149	6758	2262	6845
1609	2494	3610	1441	7545	4240	6388
1610	2316	3791	1369	7486	1803	6785
1611	2152	3398	1166	6716	617	7014
	16715	24780	8747	50242	14752	52190
1612	2473	3843	1461	7778	64	6986
1613	2406	3679	1418	7503	16	6846
1614	2369	3504	1494	7367	22	7208
1615	2446	3791	1613	7850	37	7682
1616	2490	3876	1697	8063	9	7985
1617	2397	4109	1774	8280	6	7747
1618	2815	4715	2066	9596	18	7735
1619	2339	3857	1804	7999	9	8127
	19735	31374	13328	64436	171	60316
1620	2726	4819	2146	9691	21	7845
1621	2438	3759	1915	8112	11	8039
1622	2811	4217	2392	8943	16	7894
1623	3391	4721	2783	11095	17	7945
1624	3385	5919	2895	12199	11	8199
1625	5143	9819	3886	18848	35417	6983
1626	2150	3285	1965	7401	134	6701
1627	2315	3400	1988	7711	4	8408
	24569	39940	19970	84000	35631	62114

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The Table of Burials, and Christnings, in London.

Anno Dom.	97 Parishes.	16 Parishes.	Out-Parishes.	Buried in all	Besides of the Plague	Christned
1628	2412	3311	2017	7740	3	8564
1629	2536	3992	2243	8771	0	9901
1630	2506	4101	1521	9237	3317	9315
1631	2459	3697	2132	8288	274	8514
1632	2704	4412	2411	9527	8	9584
1633	2378	3936	2078	8393	0	9997
1634	2937	4980	2982	10399	1	9855
1635	2742	4966	2943	10651	0	10034
	20694	33495	19327	73505	1603	75774
1636	2815	6924	3210	12959	10400	9512
1637	2288	4265	2128	8681	3082	9160
1638	3584	5926	3751	13261	363	10311
1639	2592	4344	2612	9548	314	10150
1640	2919	5156	3246	11321	1450	10850
1641	3248	5092	3427	11767	1375	10670
1642	3176	5245	3578	11999	1174	10370
1643	3395	5552	3269	12216	996	9410
	23987	42544	25221	91752	19244	80443
1644	3593	4174	3574	9441	1492	8104
1645	2524	4639	2445	9608	1871	7966
1646	2746	4872	2797	10415	2365	7163
1647	2672	4749	3041	10462	3597	7332
1648	2480	4288	2515	9283	611	6544
1649	2865	4714	2910	10499	67	5825
1650	2301	4138	2310	8749	15	5612
1651	2845	5002	2597	10804	23	6071
	21026	36676	21199	78896	10041	54617

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The Table of Burials, and Christnings in London.

Anno Dom.	97 Parishes.	16 Parishes.	Out-Parishes.	Buried in all	Besides of the Plague	Christned
1652	3293	5719	3546	12553	16	6128
1653	2527	4635	2919	10081	6	6155
1654	3323	6063	3845	13231	16	6630
1655	2781	5148	3439	11348	9	7004
1656	3327	6573	4015	13915	6	7050
1657	3014	5646	3770	12430	4	6685
1658	3613	1692	4443	14979	14	6170
1659	3431	6988	4301	14710	36	5690
	25288	47695	30278	103161	107	51502
1660	3098	5644	2916	12668	13	6971
1661	3804	7309	5532	16645	20	8855
1662	3123	6094	4423	13652	12	10019
1663	3001	5602	4139	12732	09	10192
1664	3448	7166	4819	15448	05	11722

The

The Table following contains the Number of *Burials* and *Christenings* in the seven *Parishes* here after mentioned, from the year 1636 unto the year 1659 *inclusive*; all which time the *Burials* and *Christenings* were jointly mentioned: the five last years the *Christenings* were omitted in the yearly *Bills*. This Table consists of seventeen Columns, the *Total* of all the *Burials* being contained in the sixteenth Column: which Number being added to the *Total* in the precedent Table of *Burials* and *Christenings*, makes the *Total* of every yearly or general Bill.

Note, where there follows a second Number under any year, it denotes those which died that year of the Plague.

Anno Dom.	Westminster		Islington		Lambeth		Stepney		Newington		Hackney		Ratcliff		7 Parishes		Totall of the
	Bur.	Ch.	B.	C.	B.	Ch.	Bur.	Ch.	B.	Ch.	B.	C.	B.	C.	Bur.	Ch.	
1636	1107	556	99	56	215	137	1895	881	584	255	68	77	90	62	4056	1924	
	442		30		45		909		242		14		20		1702		
1637	963	496	94	72	173	137	952	832	183	172	68	70	74	51	2507	1836	
	301		17		18		153		16		6		10		521		
1638	1021	563	118	49	231	140	1309	908	255	146	101	69	74	78	2577	2053	
	126				8		11								145		
1639	546	543	88	53	195	132	970	956	187	159	84	53	81	52	2131	1948	
	4		2				2						1		9		
1640	754	665	94	54	187	142	1106	983	189	194	76	54	53	77	2419	2159	
	62		3		6		117						1		389		
1641	697	625	92	76	168	137	1230	1037	170	137	82	73	69	64	2508	2149	
	49		5		9		70				4				118		
1642	671	630	98	71	149	124	1270	1158	160	145	78	58	63	76	2489	2263	
	37		4		12		20		17		5		4		99		
1643	666	592	105	69	177	114	1167	1013	240	147	65	36	42	67	2471	2038	
	25		3		45		83		86				2		244		
1644	570	429	61	55	115	105	1187	933	123	101	54	45	70	82	2189	1750	
	35		8		8		269		44		3		17		384		
1645	621	444	55	63	146	114	1171	873	183	119	58	60	50	60	2284	1753	
	62		6		3		150		18		7		1		256		
1646	691	503	84	61	137	108	1230	960	156	130	76	63	47	43	2421	1868	
	76		8		5		97		14		9		2		203		
1647	739	464	108	56	161	94	1126	926	129	65	88	45	42	44	2393	1688	
	114		12		25		155		28		16		4		434		
1648	561	384	68	46	87	57	837	767			57	42	45	59	1635	1305	
	41		4				31				6				82		

Anno Dom.	Westminster B.	Ch.	Islington B.	C.	Lambeth B.	Ch.	Stepney Bur.	Ch.	Newington B.	Ch.	Hackney B.	C.	Redriff B.	C.	Total in the 7 Parishes Bur.	Ch.
1649	538	333	90	44½	131	55	838	625			90	49			1807	1106
1650	470	423	78	54	88	50	748	372	53	63	61	48	50	62	1550	1264
1651	580	365	107	51	127	49	961	634	172	59	60	30	84	45	2091	1213
1652	649	432	99	36	179	50	1212	657	198	85	72	33	74	37	2483	1330
1653	567	394	69	48	120	54	1064	620	195	76	71	48	69	21	3153	1250
1654	657	401	96	65	186	76	1232	803	236	166	88	35	75	46	2572	1526
1655	676	414	95	86	134	128	1199	959	172	120	68	37	62	57	2406	1701
1656	761	498	139	89	176	152	1255	963	248	127	67	46	66	45	2701	1920
1657	705	473	112	67	231	137	1213	876	204	123	96	42	51	31	2612	1749
1658	800	440	113	36	120	32	1486	892	181	99	91	30	48	16	2958	1645
1659	822	415	116	56	191	103	1392	695	138	86	83	50	84	13	2828	1418
1660	783		108		183		1151		114		65		33		2437	
1661	983		102		330		1561		340		102		87		3503	
1662	848		59		410		1581		76		101		77		3902	
1663	793		41		199		1241		188		73		80		2615	
1664	807		50		236		1392		235		80		40		2848	

The TABLE of Males, and Females, for LONDON.

An. Dom.	Buried		Christened	
	Males	Females	Males	Females
1629	4668	4103	5218	4683
1630	5660	4894	4858	4457
1631	4549	4013	4422	4102
1632	4932	4602	4994	4590
1633	4369	4023	5158	4839
1634	5676	5224	5035	4820
1635	5548	5103	5106	4928
1636	12377	10982	4917	4605
	47779	43945	39708	37024
1637	6392	5371	4703	4457
1638	7168	6456	5359	4951
1639	5351	4511	5366	4784
1640	6761	6010	5518	5333
Total	73451	65293	60664	56549
1641	6872	6270	5470	5200
1642	7049	6224	5460	4910
1643	6842	6360	4795	4617
1644	5659	5274	4107	3997
1645	6014	5465	4047	3919
1646	6683	6097	3768	3395
1647	7313	6746	3796	3536
1648	5145	4749	3363	3181
	51577	47185	34804	32759

An. Dom.	Buried		Christened	
	Males	Females	Males	Females
1649	5454	5112	3079	2746
1650	4548	4216	2850	2722
1651	5680	5147	3231	2840
1652	6543	6026	3220	2968
1653	5416	4671	3196	2959
1654	6972	6275	3441	3179
1655	6027	5330	3655	3349
1656	7365	6556	3668	3382
	44005	41333	26380	24085
1657	6578	5856	3396	3289
1658	7936	7057	3157	3013
1659	7451	7305	3209	2781
1660	7960	7158	3724	3247
1661	10448	9287	4748	4107
1662	8623	7931	5216	4803
1663	8035	7321	5411	4881
1664	9369	8928	6041	5681
	66400	60843	34902	31802
Total	235427	214658	156750	146231

The Table of the Country-Parish.

Years	Communicants	Weddings	Christned M.	F.	Both	Buried M.	F.	Both
1569		14	38	30	68	23	21	44
1570		19	29	32	61	21	25	46
1571		18	28	26	54	23	27	50
1572		23	32	32	54	20	14	34
1573		21	34	36	70	24	13	37
1574		16	21	29	50	28	38	66
1575		24	37	29	66	15	19	34
1576		22	33	37	70	16	18	34
1577		13	29	26	55	19	21	40
1578		20	31	35	66	25	25	50
		190	312	301	614	214	221	435
1579		15	35	36	71	27	27	54
80		21	43	31	74	38	41	79
81		29	29	33	62	34	24	58
82		22	28	29	57	18	21	39
83		22	32	27	59	35	52	87
84		15	46	44	90	22	19	41
85		15	26	21	47	15	27	42
86		18	22	23	45	24	37	61
87		13	34	31	65	43	36	79
1588		15	33	34	67	31	18	49
		1185	1328	309	1637	1287	1302	589

The Table of the Country-Parish.

Years	Communicants	Wedding	Christned M.	F.	Both	Buried M.	F.	Both
1589		20	31	27	58	28	16	44
90		16	40	29	69	36	21	57
91		12	37	28	65	35	30	65
92		14	46	25	65	28	19	47
93		20	32	20	52	33	32	65
94		24	34	37	71	16	22	38
95		16	32	28	60	33	28	61
96		9	36	26	62	42	29	71
97		23	23	25	48	53	64	117
98		21	37	19	56	33	23	66
		175	342	274	616	337	219	631
1599		15	45	31	76	21	22	43
600		16	26	34	60	20	26	46
6 1		16	39	32	71	18	12	30
601		14	31	32	63	29	18	47
603		12	31	38	69	32	39	71
604		21	42	35	77	26	27	53
605		19	47	34	81	21	12	33
606		19	29	41	70	28	23	51
607		27	36	47	83	33	19	52
608		17	40	53	93	21	21	42
		181	366	377	743	249	219	468

The Table of the Country-Parish.

Years	Weddings	Christned M.	Christned F.	Christned Both	Buried M.	Buried F.	Buried Both
1609	23	30	31	61	24	41	65
10	19	46	30	76	33	40	73
11	25	40	48	88	41	32	73
12	20	55	32	87	53	63	116
13	24	41	33	74	47	41	88
14	25	50	35	85	27	36	63
15	22	35	48	83	28	36	64
16	14	38	36	74	27	41	68
17	17	45	31	76	35	28	63
1618	8	37	41	78	23	28	51
	197	417	358	775	338	386	724
1619	21	37	43	80	26	28	54
20	20	34	51	85	18	30	48
21	21	31	37	68	28	36	64
22	23	45	38	83	20	16	46
23	14	40	36	76	56	31	87
24	19	30	33	63	29	35	64
25	7	37	41	78	36	20	56
26	9	30	35	65	21	29	50
27	18	45	23	68	24	29	53
1628	16	39	36	75	47	42	89
	168	368	373	741	305	306	611

The Table of the Country-Parish.

Years	Weddings	Christned M.	F.	Both	Buried M.	F.	Both
1619	22	53	38	91	46	28	74
30	8	58	45	103	26	27	53
31	20	42	29	71	26	33	59
32	16	43	50	93	15	21	36
33	12	38	65	103	18	11	29
34	23	30	45	75	18	26	44
35	11	39	32	71	18	17	35
36	15	50	37	87	42	48	90
37	13	35	36	71	25	35	60
1638	13	30	36	66	83	73	156
	153	418	413	831	317	319	1636
1639	18	24	31	55	48	66	114
40	11	44	41	85	35	39	74
41	21	34	29	63	34	39	70
42	21	48	39	87	32	29	61
43	8	30	42	72	59	28	87
44	16	33	26	59	65	72	137
45	10	43	41	84	28	29	57
46	11	32	35	67	24	32	56
47	12	28	46	74	25	21	46
48	9	35	27	62	25	31	56
	137	351	357	708	375	383	758

The Table of the Country-Parish.

Years	Weddings	Christned M.	F.	Both	Buried M.	F.	Both
1649	9	22	37	59	46	34	80
50	9	55	31	86	25	27	52
51	7	25	27	52	11	21	32
52	14	34	28	62	20	25	45
53	9	47	24	71	21	14	35
54	15	34	37	71	14	25	39
55	38	35	34	69	28	19	47
56	28	40	30	70	18	15	33
57	37	23	43	66	22	25	47
58	16	39	29	68	13	15	28
	182	1354	1320	674	1218	1220	1438

The

The Table by *Decads* of years for the Country Parish.

Decads of Years	Married	*Christened* Males	*Christened* Females	*Christened* Both	*Buried* Males	*Buried* Females	*Buried* Both
15 69 78	190	312	302	614	214	221	435
15 79 88	185	328	309	637	287	302	589
15 89 98	175	342	274	616	337	284	621
1 599 608	181	366	377	743	249	219	468
16 09 18	197	417	358	775	338	386	724
16 19 28	168	368	373	741	305	306	611
16 29 38	153	418	413	831	317	319	636
16 39 48	137	351	357	708	375	383	758
16 49 58	182	354	320	674	218	220	438
	1598	3256	3083	6339	2640	2640	5280

The

The number of the Weddings, Christnings and Burials that were in the Town and Parish of Tiverton, *from* March 1560 *to* January 1664; *as appeareth by the Registers.*

Years	Weddings	Christned M.	Christned F.	Christned Both	Buried M.	Buried F.	Buried Both
1560	37	23	29	52	43	28	71
61	51	35	31	66	36	34	70
62	16	59	50	109	32	34	66
63	19	39	50	89	27	15	42
64	19	47	50	97	21	15	36
65	14	51	27	78	26	28	54
66	19	67	44	111	23	12	35
67	23	52	42	94	28	16	44
68	15	50	34	84	25	25	50
69	19	40	37	77	23	38	61
	1 232	1463	1394	1857	1284	1245	1529

The

The Table of the Parish of Tiverton.

Years	Wedding	Christned M.	F.	Both	Buried M.	F.	Both
1570	17	51	45	96	45	58	103
71	21	46	26	72	70	68	138
72	35	52	44	96	30	23	53
73	38	55	39	94	21	19	41
74	37	42	50	92	25	28	53
75	32	51	73	122	35	21	56
76	171	61	651	117	43	93	136
77	27	79	46	125	54	76	130
78	38	59	57	116	42	54	96
79	45	56	59	115	35	63	98
	317	653	502	1055	399	503	902

1580	35	61	63	124	36	43	79
81	34	62	64	126	37	39	76
82	34	68	67	135	45	38	83
83	33	54	44	98	31	47	78
84	28	77	59	136	39	43	82
85	11	69	64	133	32	52	84
86	27	42	40	82	49	40	89
87	27	57	63	120	76	94	170
88	36	67	65	132	57	43	100
89	33	83	70	153	47	55	102
	298	640	599	1239	449	494	943

The Table of the Parish of Tiverton.

Years	Weddings	Christned M.	Christned F.	Christned Both	Buried M.	Buried F.	Buried Both
1590	39	60	64	124	62	87	149
91	48	56	44	100	268	282	550
92	43	75	77	152	37	48	85
93	43	63	48	121	37	65	102
94	37	66	98	164	31	47	78
95	38	54	51	105	37	60	97
96	22	60	58	118	31	77	108
97	18	37	19	86	124	153	277
98	23	44	38	82	45	103	148
99	42	30	73	103	27	27	54
1	353	1565	1521	1146	1719	1949	1668
1600	38	64	54	118	28	38	66
1	33	53	81	134	28	36	64
2	37	65	82	117	41	42	83
3	58	60	83	143	50	36	86
4	28	75	63	138	27	63	90
6	49	62	68	130	33	48	81
5	37	79	77	156	45	42	87
7	47	89	77	166	34	52	86
8	37	60	86	146	51	64	115
9	34	70	69	139	27	49	76
1	392	676	721	1379	1364	1470	834

The

The Table of the Parish of Tiverton.

Years	Wedding	Christned M.	Christned F.	Christned Both	Buried M.	Buried F.	Buried Both
1610	31	83	88	171	63	50	113
11	51	83	96	179	39	41	80
12	47	79	70	149	58	45	103
13	38	74	77	151	39	40	79
14	46	90	88	178	42	41	83
15	55	88	84	172	39	44	83
16	24	111	100	211	53	59	112
17	41	99	79	178	57	57	114
18	46	101	79	181	32	44	76
19	30	104	102	206	65	72	137
	409	913	863	1776	486	493	979
1620	42	105	72	177	53	53	106
21	74	111	111	222	61	51	112
22	40	89	104	193	60	86	146
23	52	108	88	196	80	101	181
24	52	95	95	190	60	68	128
25	57	131	117	248	86	61	147
26	66	97	101	198	73	95	168
27	67	143	110	253	98	45	143
28	66	103	114	217	87	98	185
29	77	124	108	232	62	68	130
	593	1106	1020	2126	720	726	1446

The

The Table of the Parish of Tiverton.

Years	Weddings	Christned M.	F.	Both	Buried M.	F.	Both
1630	73	117	123	240	104	74	178
31	40	118	100	218	85	92	177
32	63	106	104	210	84	83	167
33	63	114	121	235	75	71	146
34	54	114	95	209	78	91	169
35	82	134	111	245	84	92	176
36	43	135	113	248	85	87	172
37	42	110	98	208	106	142	248
38	62	112	102	214	194	170	364
39	61	119	106	225	115	137	252
1	584	1169	1083	2252	1010	1019	2041

1640	86	124	114	238	82	104	186
41	132	122	114	236	183	88	271
42	59	100	138	238	110	118	228
43	94	118	117	235	102	88	190
44	82	76	78	154	532	513	445
45	147	95	175	270	99	92	191
46	241	61	50	111	3	3	6
47	123	116	106	222	7	3	10
48	82	85	67	152	814	33	41
49	86	96	92	188	21	30	51
1	485	993	1049	2041	763	766	1529

The

The Table of the Parish of Tiverton.

Years	Weddings	Christned M.	F.	Both	Buried M.	F.	Both
1650	9	66	79	145	7	9	16
51	9	50	63	113	5	10	15
52	9	80	73	153	48	51	99
53	21	89	119	208	47	78	125
54	108	105	101	206	72	68	140
55	146	87	104	191	87	114	201
56	109	107	90	197	56	86	142
57	102	94	101	195	67	59	126
58	60	70	83	153	77	85	162
59	37	77	78	155	72	80	152
I	604	825	891	1716	538	640	1178
1660	27	61	68	129	70	69	139
1	38	83	93	176	73	85	158
2	36	73	56	129	91	95	186
3	35	68	64	132	72	74	146
4	41	68	72	140	98	114	212
I	177	353	353	706	404	437	841

The number of the Weddings, Christnings and Burials that were in the Parish of Cranbrooke, *from* March 26. 1560 *to* March 24. 1649; *(as appeareth by the Register) only in the years* 1574 *and* 1565 *the Christnings are wholly omitted, because the Register is very imperfect for the greater part of those years.*

Years	Weddings	Christned M.	Christned F.	Christned Both	Buried M.	Buried F.	Buried Both
1560	20	36	33	69	29	21	50
61	24	46	33	79	23	22	45
62	23	32	26	58	40	31	71
63	15	28	21	49	19	24	43
64	23	29	29	58	10	8	18
65	29	44	29	73	37	34	71
66	25	39	26	65	69	35	104
67	28	42	41	83	36	21	56
68	22	38	44	82	31	31	62
69	22	36	35	71	25	19	44
1	231	1370	1317	1687	1319	1246	1565

The

The Table of the Parish of Cranbrook.

Years	Wedding	Christned M.	F.	Both	Buried M.	F.	Both	
1570	18	30	44	74	28	36	64	
71	21	31	27	58	31	18	47	
72	25	35	34	69	28	39	63	
73	29	28	25	53	29	21	50	
74	23	22			28	28	56	
75	25				18	14	32	
76	29	49	42	91	17	16	33	
77	16	36	48	84	23	21	44	
78	24	42	39	81	19	16	35	
79	21	47	44	91	26	18	44	
	235	298	309	607	228	251	466	

									whereof of the Plague
1580	30	47	42	89	26	23	49	001	
81	28	61	46	107	32	30	62	1	
82	28	58	45	117	52	37	89	2	
83	24	59	44	103	24	20	44	2	
84	25	53	55	108	24	29	53	4	
85	22	60	52	112	16	14	30	7	
86	17	53	50	103	28	22	50	9	
87	20	48	53	98	28	24	52	7	
88	24	57	59	116	24	21	45	8	
1589	29	58	44	103	17	18	45	9	
	235	552	504	1057	271	248	519		

The Table of the Parish of Cranbrook.

Years	Weddings	Christned M.	F.	Both	Buried M.	F.	Both
1590	25	64	52	116	21	17	38
91	26	41	52	93	34	43	77
92	20	59	46	105	39	31	70
93	23	54	47	101	22	17	39
94	28	48	37	85	24	23	47
95	34	58	53	108	35	36	71
96	17	36	42	78	42	25	67
97	22	37	19	56	112	110	222 pl. 18
98	22	47	41	88	27	34	59 pl. 8
99	30	56	40	96	19	20	39
	221	497	429	926	373	356	729
1600	36	48	44	92	16	18	34
1	19	44	41	85	19	29	48
2	26	50	43	93	28	26	54
3	22	68	51	119	36	28	64 pl. 9
4	36	47	61	108	20	24	44
5	23	56	39	95	38	30	68
6	23	42	44	86	30	31	61 pl. 1
7	29	51	65	116	48	30	78
8	13	56	35	91	33	31	64
9	16	49	37	77	43	46	89 pl. 1
	213	502	450	962	311	292	603

The Table of the Parish of Cranbrook.

Years	Weddings	Christned M.	Christned F.	Christned Both	Buried M.	Buried F.	Buried Both
1610	36	45	42	87	32	42	74
11	27	39	44	83	44	53	97
12	16	44	39	83	50	43	93
13	22	43	41	84	46	50	96
14	22	50	44	94	55	35	90
15	35	56	44	100	64	61	125
16	29	35	54	89	40	47	87
17	20	49	52	101	50	48	98
18	32	38	51	89	37	58	95
19	32	47	40	87	50	44	94
1	261	446	451	897	468	481	949
1620	27	59	61	120	45	52	97
21	26	54	50	104	49	46	86
22	14	65	65	126	27	28	55
23	18	37	37	74	33	34	67
24	45	59	60	119	44	31	75
25	22	44	59	103	54	56	110
26	26	36	45	81	48	49	97
27	25	45	50	95	36	38	74
28	38	57	60	117	56	70	126
29	48	60	58	118	51	44	95
1	289	512	545	1057	434	448	882

The

The Table of the Parish of Cranbrook.

Years	Weddings	Christned M.	Christned F.	Christned Both	Buried M.	Buried F.	Buried Both
1630	25	58	64	122	41	52	93
31	15	51	46	97	46	42	88
32	20	57	56	113	56	52	108
33	19	73	55	128	44	44	88
34	30	63	52	115	46	51	97
35	18	54	57	111	56	50	106
36	15	52	55	107	39	60	99
37	31	61	65	126	47	49	96
38	24	49	56	105	73	80	153
39	28	31	36	67	63	51	114
1	223	1549	1542	1019	1511	1531	1042
1640	30	65	50	115	70	54	124
1	20	51	62	113	51	36	87
2	27	57	40	97	39	53	92
3	20	68	63	131	68	59	117
4	13	51	60	111	37	49	86
5	31	55	46	101	50	46	76
6	14	83	51	114	69	65	134
7	18	44	38	83	72	47	119
8	6	35	23	58	51	60	115
9	7	37	16	63	58	48	106
1	196	1516	1460	976	1549	1517	1066

The

Dublin, A Bill of Mortality from the 26 of *July* to the 2d of *Auguſt* 1662.

	Baptiz.	Plague	Spot. Fea.	Smal Pox	Confum.	Feaver	Aged	Rickets	Flux
Saint *Michans*	1								1
S *Katharines* & S. *James*	2				1				2
S. *Audoens*					2				2
S. *Michaels*	2						2		1
S. *Johns*									1
S. *Nicholas* without	5				1				
S. *Nicholas* within	1								
S *Warbrows* & S. *Andrews*	2				1				
S. *Keavans*					1				
S. *Brides*	1				2				

The Total Baptized 14. Total Buried 10.

Jacob Thring, Reg.

A *Table* shewing how many died weekly, as well
1592, 1603, 1625, 1630, 1636;

Buried of all Diſeaſes in the Year 1592.		
	Total	*Pla.*
March 17	230	3
March 24	351	31
March 31	219	29
April 7	307	27
April 14	203	33
April 21	290	37
April 28	310	41
May 5	350	29
May 12	339	38
May 19	300	42
May 26	450	58
June 2	410	62
June 9	441	81
June 16	399	99
June 23	401	108
June 30	850	118
July 7	1440	927
July 14	1510	893
July 21	1491	258
July 28	1507	852
Auguſt 4	1503	983
Auguſt 11	1550	797
Auguſt 18	1532	651
Auguſt 25	1508	449
September 1	1490	507
September 8	1210	563
September 15	621	451
September 22	629	349
September 29	450	330
October 6	408	327

Buried of all Diſeaſes in the Year 1603.		
	Total	*Plag.*
March 17	108	3
24	60	2
31	78	6
April 7	66	4
14	79	4
21	98	8
28	109	10
May 5	90	11
12	112	18
19	122	22
26	122	32
June 2	114	30
9	131	43
16	144	59
23	182	72
30	267	158
July 7	445	263
14	612	424
The Out-Pariſhes this week were joined with the City.		
July 21	1186	917
28	1728	1396
Auguſt 4	2256	1922
11	2077	1745
18	3054	2713
25	2853	2539
September 1	3385	3035
8	3078	2724
15	3129	2818

Buried of all Diſeaſes in the Year 1625.		
	Total	*Plag.*
March 17	262	4
24	226	8
31	243	11
April 7	239	10
14	256	24
21	230	25
28	305	26
May 5	292	30
12	232	45
19	379	71
26	401	78
June 2	395	69
9	434	91
16	510	161
23	640	239
30	942	390
July 7	1222	593
14	1781	1004
21	2850	1819
28	3583	2471
Auguſt 4	4517	3659
11	4855	4115
18	5205	4463
25	4841	4218
September 1	3897	3344
8	3157	2550
15	2148	1672
22	1994	1551
29	1236	852
October 6	833	538

well of all Diſeaſes, as of the Plague, in the Years 36; and this preſent Year 1665.

in	Buried of all Diſeaſes in the Year 1630.		
Plag.		Tot.	Pl.
4	June 24	205	19
8	July 1	209	25
11	8	217	43
10	15	250	50
24	22	229	40
25	29	279	77
26	Auguſt 5	250	56
30	12	246	65
45	19	269	54
71	26	270	67
78	September 2	230	66
69	9	259	63
91	16	264	68
161	23	274	57
239	30	269	56
390	October 7	236	66
593	14	261	73
004	21	248	60
819	28	214	34
471	November 4	242	29
659	11	215	29
115	18	200	18
463	25	226	7
218	December 2	221	20
344	9	198	19
550	16	213	5
672			
551	Buried in the 97 Pariſhes within the Walls	2696	
852	Whereof of the Plag.	190	
538			

Buried of all Diſeaſes in the Year 1636.			
		Total	Pla.
April 7		119	2
	14	205	4
	This Week theſe Pariſhes were added: S. Marg. Weſtminſter, Lambeth Pariſh, S. Mary Newington, Redriff Pariſh, S. Mary Iſlington, Stepney and Hackney Pariſhes.		
April	21	285	14
	28	259	17
May	5	251	10
	12	308	55
	19	299	35
	26	330	62
June	2	339	77
	9	345	87
	16	381	103
	23	304	79
	30	352	104
July	7	215	81
	14	372	104
	21	365	120
	28	423	151
Auguſt	4	491	206
	11	538	283
	18	638	321
	25	787	429
September	1	1011	638
	8	1069	650
	15	1306	865

Buried of all Diſeaſes in the year 1665.			
		Total	Plag.
January	3	349	
	10	394	
	17	415	
	24	474	
	31	409	
February	7	393	
	14	461	1
	21	393	
	28	396	
March	7	441	
	14	433	
	21	365	
	28	353	
April	4	344	
	11	382	
	18	344	
	25	390	3
May	2	388	
	9	347	2
	16	353	3
	23	385	14
	30	399	17
June	6	405	43
	13	558	112
	20	611	168
	27	684	267
July	4	1006	470

July 28	1507	852
August 4	1503	983
August 11	1550	797
August 18	1532	651
August 25	1508	449
September 1	1490	507
September 8	1210	563
September 15	621	451
September 22	629	349
September 29	450	330
October 6	408	327
October 13	422	323
October 20	330	308
October 27	320	302
November 3	310	301
November 10	309	209
November 17	301	107
November 24	321	93
December 1	349	94
December 8	331	86
December 15	329	71
December 22	386	39
The Total of all that have been buried is	25886	
Whereof of the Plague	11503	

joined with the city.

July 21	1186	917
28	1728	1396
August 4	2256	1922
11	2077	1745
18	3054	2713
25	2853	2539
September 1	3385	3035
8	3078	2724
15	3129	2818
22	2456	2195
29	1961	1732
October 6	1831	1641
13	1312	1149
20	766	642
27	625	508
November 3	737	594
10	545	442
17	384	251
24	198	105
December 1	223	102
8	163	55
15	200	96
22	168	74
The Total of all is	37294	
whereof of the Plag.	30561	

28	3583	2471
August 4	4517	3659
11	4855	4115
18	5205	4463
25	4841	4218
September 1	3897	3344
8	3157	2550
15	2148	1672
22	1994	1551
29	1236	852
October 6	833	538
13	815	511
20	651	331
27	375	134
November 3	357	89
10	319	92
17	274	48
24	231	27
December 1	190	15
8	181	15
15	168	6
22	157	1
The Total of all is	51758	
Whereof of the Plague	35403	

November	4	242	29
	11	215	29
	18	200	18
	25	226	7
December	2	221	29
	9	198	19
	16	212	5

Buried in the 97 Parishes within the Walls 2696
Whereof of the Plag. 190
Buried in the 16 Parishes without the Walls 4813
Whereof of the Plag. 603
Buried in the 9 Out-Parishes in *Middlesex* and *Surrey*, and at the *Pesthouse* 3045
Whereof of the Plag. 524
Buried in *Westminster* 566
Whereof of the Plague 31

The Total of all the Burials this time 10545
Whereof of the Plague 1317

July	7	215	81
	14	372	104
	21	365	120
	28	423	151
August	4	491	206
	11	538	283
	18	638	321
	25	787	429
September	1	1011	638
	8	1069	650
	15	1306	865
	22	1229	775
	29	1403	928
October	6	1405	921
	13	1302	792
	20	1002	555
	27	900	458
November	3	1300	838
	10	1104	715
	17	950	573
	24	857	476
December	1	614	321
	8	459	167
	15	385	85

The Total of the Burials this year is 23359
Whereof of the *plag.* 10400

	10	333	3
	23	385	14
	30	399	17
June	6	405	43
	13	558	112
	20	611	168
	27	684	267
July	4	1006	470

Advertiſements for the better underſtanding of the ſeveral Tables: videlicet,

Concerning the Table of Caſualties *conſiſting of thirty Columns.*

THe firſt Column contains all the *Caſualties* hapning within the 22 ſingle years mentioned in this Bill.

The 14 next Columns contain two of the laſt *Septenaries* of years, which being the lateſt are firſt ſet down.

The 8 next Columns repreſent the 8 firſt years, wherein the *Caſualties* were taken notice off.

Memorandum, *That the* 10 *years between* 1636 *and* 1647 *are omitted as containing nothing Extraordinary, and*

and as not consistent with the Incapacity of a Sheet.

The 5 next Columns are the 8 years from 129 to 1636 brought into 2 Quaternions, and the 12 of the 14 last years brought into three more; that Comparison might be made between each 4 years taken together, as well as each single year apart.

The next Column contains three years together, taken at 10 years distance from each other; that the distant years, as well as consequent, might be compared with the whole 20, each of the 5 Quaternions, and each of the 22 single years.

The last Column contains the total of all the 15 Quaternions, or 25 years.

The Number 229250 is the total of

of all the Burials in the ſaid 20 years, as 34190 is of the Burials in the ſaid three diſtant years. Where note, that the $\frac{1}{3}$ of the latter total is 11396, and the $\frac{1}{20}$ of the former is 11462; differing but 66 from each other in ſo great a ſum, *videlicet* ſcarce $\frac{1}{200}$ part.

The Table of Burials and Chriſtnings, conſiſting of 7 Columns.

IT is to be noted, that in all the ſeveral Columns of the *Burials* thoſe dying of the *Plague* are left out, being reckoned all together in the ſixth Column: whereas in the original Bils, the *Plague* and all other diſeaſes are reckoned together, with mention how many of the reſpective totals are of the *Plague*.

Secondly

Secondly, From the year 1642 forwards, the accompt of the *Christnings* is not to be trusted, the neglects of the same beginning about that year: for in 1642 there are set down 10370, and about the same number several years before, after which time the said *Christnings* decreased to between 5000 and 6000, by omission of the greater part.

Thirdly, the several Numbers are cast up into *Octonaries*, that Comparison may be made of them as well as of single years.

The Table of Males, and Females, containing 5 Columns.

First, The Numbers are cast up for 12 years; *videlicet* from 1629, when the

the distinction between *Males* and *Females* first began, until 1640 *inclusive*, when the exactness in that Accompt ceased.

Secondly, From 1640 to 1660 the Numbers are cast up into another total, which seems as good for comparing the Number of *Males* with *Females*, the neglect being in both Sexes alike, and proportionable.

The Tables concerning the *Country-Parish*, the former of *Decads* beginning at 1569, and continuing untill 1658, and the later being for single years, being for the same time, are so plain, that they require no further Explanation than the bare reading the Chapter relating to them, *&c.*

FINIS.